The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898. NO. 24

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CONVENTION ON TUESDAY SELECTS A WINNER.

Gardner Nominated for Prothonotary, Foster and Wetzel for Assembly, and Spangler for District Attorney.

The Democratic county convention was held in Bellefonte on Tuesday and a ticket was put in the field that will convince the most hopeful Republican that Centre county is not by any means passed from the Democratic column.

By nine o'clock when near all the delegates had arrived, there was a constant throng on the pavements in front of the court house. The candidates and their friends were button-holing the delegates and pulling wires for the landing of the plums.

Shortly before twelve the court house bell announced that the convention would be ready for business, and there was a scramble and a rush for the entrance. The court room was comfortably filled with spectators, all eager for the coming fray which would determine which of the candidates' work for months past had been for naught.

At 12.10 the convention was called to order. Owing to the absence of County chairman Hugh S. Taylor at the front in the war, acting chairman J. Kennedy Johnston presided, announced that business would be proceeded with promptly. Secretary Boyd A. Musser read the call for the convention, and the list of delegates. All answered to their names with no absentees. Hammond Sechler, of Bellefonte, was put in nomination for temporary chairman, and was unanimously elected. Mr. Sechler was escorted to the chair and brief address, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. He touched also upon the vital subjects of the day, and his discourse was frequently interrupted with applause.

The regular order of business was the election of tellers. Dr. W. A. Irvin, of Julian, and A. P. Mayes, of Haines township, were elected. For reading clerk John Dunlap, of Bellefonte, was elected, George Bush, Bellefonte, and Ira C. Howe, of Philipsburg, were appointed secretaries.

On the committee on resolutions S. H. McQuistion, Bellefonte, Henry Heaton, Boggs; Michael Dempsey, Rush; L. C. Yearick, Benner; John Smith, Gregg; James P. Frank, Miles; and Jacob W. Meyer, Penn, were elected. A committee on credentials was appointed, and then the convention proceeded with the work of the day, in naming the ticket. Congress was the first up, and Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, was placed before the convention and received its unanimous endorsement. For his conferrees were appointed Charles R. Kurtz, Bellefonte; P. J. McDonald, Unionville, and A. B. Hurd, of Philipsburg.

For Senate W. C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, was unanimously endorsed. His conferees are B. Weber, Howard; L. A. Schaeffer, Bellefonte, and George, B. Haines, Rebersburg.

Two nominations for assembly were to be made and J. H. Wetzel, Bellefonte; George W. Koch, Potter township; R. M. Foster, State College, and A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon, were placed before the convention. The first ballot resulted in the election of Foster and Wetzell, as follows:

Wetzell	50⅞
Koch	21⅝
Foster	66⅓
Thompson	39⅛

On Prothonotary was the real fight of the day and in which all interest centered. M. I. Gardner, Bellefonte; C. U. Hoffer, Philipsburg; A. A. Pletcher, Howard; D. R. Foreman, Potter, and H. A. McKee, Spring, were placed before the convention. McKee was withdrawn and five ballots were necessary before a choice could be made. The ballots were as follows, Gardner receiving a majority on the fifth.

Gardner	34½	33½	35½	43½	50
Hoffer	28½	29½	28½	28½	39
Foreman	16	16	16	17	
Pletcher	10	10	9		

For District Attorney, Wm. G. Runkle and N. B. Spangler were in the field. After being placed before the convention Mr. Runkle in an address that caught the convention withdrew his name, and Spangler was elected by acclamation.

For county surveyor, Horace B. Herring, of Penn Hall, was elected by acclamation.

For delegates to the state convention. They are, J. M. Kepler, Pine Grove Mills; G. L. Goodhart, Potter; Pierce Musser, Millheim; J. C. Meyer, Bellefonte, and Howard Hysong, of Philipsburg.

For county chairman, J. Kennedy Johnston, Esq., of Bellefonte, was elected for 1899.

Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, received the endorsement of the convention for governor.

MARINES WIN A VICTORY.

Four Hundred Spaniards Routed With a Loss of Forty Killed.

The United States Camp, entrance of Guantanamo bay, Tuesday, June 14, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 15, 10.40 a. m.—The United States Marines and Cubans, today attacked the Spanish camp, situated five miles from the American entrenchments. They completely routed a force of 400 Spaniards, breaking up their camp and destroying the well which supplied them with water.

One American was slightly wounded, two Cubans were killed and four Cubans were wounded.

The Spanish loss is believed to be forty men killed; fifteen bodies have already been discovered.

Off Santiago de Cuba, on Monday night, the dynamite guns of the "Vesuvius" were tested with great success, three shots were fired at the Spanish fortifications and it is believed great damage was done.

On Tuesday morning the "New Orleans" shelled and partially destroyed the new emplacements east of Morro Castle.

The Spaniards fired some shots at the "Vesuvius" and one at the "New Orleans," which was struck.

100 Dons Reported Dead.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Harbor, June 15.

The scouting parties of marines, which were sent out yesterday, returned here at 10 o'clock last night with eighteen Spanish prisoners, one of them an officer.

The party also captured a hundred Mauser rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

The report having had a series of engagements with Spaniards, in which one hundred Spanish soldiers were killed and two hundred wounded.

They also destroyed a Spanish block house and telegraph station, through which the Spaniards had been keeping Guantanamo and Santiago informed of the movements of American troops.

Leiter's Deal Collapsed.

Joseph Leiter, for more than a year the wheat king of the world, was dethroned on Monday. Three weeks ago he had a paper profit of $4,500,000. At noon Monday his deal showed an actual loss of $5,000,000, or a loss of $9,500,000 in about twenty-one days.

Young Leiter bucked the world, and it was too big for him. There are rumors, also, that those with whom he did business, and had faith, sold him out.

Leiter is probably the only man living who in a speculation made $1 per bushel in wheat. Monday he experienced the sensation of seeing a loss of $1 per bushel, for some wheat bought at $1.75 sold for 70 cents. Wheat bought at 64¾ he saw advance to $1.85. According to his own statement, he marketed cash wheat at a profit as high as 52 cents per bushel.

When the Board of Trade session began Monday, Joseph Leiter owned 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is estimated, contract and option; the latter was sold out under pressure, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was made trustee for the remainder. Those who know, or are in a position to know, say the loss on the 16,000,000 bushels will average 30 cents per bushel, which would aggregate $4,800,000. Other experiences incident to the deal will bring the loss up to a round $5,000,000, and this immense sum the elder Leiter obligates himself to pay, in order to help his boy out and maintain the commercial honor and integrity of the family.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

The New State Forestry Law Handed down by Gen. Reeder.

The following opinion has been handed down by Deputy Attorney General Reeder in a letter to Dr. J. T. Rothrock, commissioner of forestry as follows:

Replying to yours of recent date, in which you ask, "Under the law making constables fire wardens, is the county liable for $500 in any one year, or is it only $250 each one is liable for? I beg to say that the act of March 30, 1897 (P. L., 79,) provides that "the expenses of constables acting as fire wardens shall be paid, one-half out of the treasury of the respective county and the remaining half of said expenses shall be paid by the state treasurer into the treasury of said county." The act further provides that no county shall be liable to pay for this purpose in any one year an amount exceeding $500. The intention of the act clearly was to make a provision that the expenses incident to the discharge of duties by constables acting as fire wardens shall be borne equally by the state and the respective counties. The limit of liability for each county was fixed at $500.

You are advised, therefore, in answer to your question, that the intention of the act of March 30, 1897, was to make provision for the payment by any county of a sum not to exceed $500 and a like sum by the state, for the extinguishment of fires and the discharge of other duties imposed by the act afore said of constables in the respective counties.

WHO PAYS THE WAR TAXES.

All Classes Must Help Foot Uncle Sam's Big Bill.

The tax on beer is nominally $1 a barrel. It will be $2 under the new law. It is expected that something like $4,000,000 a year will be realized on beer in the city of New York. The brewers have refused to pay or even share the additional expense. They say that the retailer must stand it. The retailers are not satisfied with this plan at all. They proposed some time ago that the Government quadruple its present excise charge, which is $25, and let them off with that. This, however, did not meet with the approval of the Ways and Means Committee, and they rejected it. Now the retailer must get even on the consumer. He can do it in one of two ways, either raise the price a glass or make the glass smaller. The bottlers of beer decided some time ago to charge 5 cents more a dozen for bottled beer, but the man who sells it over the bar is still thinking it over.

Many of the retailers are growling at the refusal of the brewers to share the tax. They say that the brewers are really gainers by the new law, as the Government allows them a rebate of 7½ cents on their stamps. By charging retailers the full amount they will be getting just that much more a barrel than they ever did before.

TEA AND STAMP TAX.

From the 10-cents-a-pound tax on tea, the Government expects to realize about $20,000,000 annually in the country. Tea will simply jump up 10 cents a pound after July 1 and the public will have to pay that much more for it or go without.

Stamps will have to be affixed to all papers relating to real estate transactions—conveyances, deeds, agreements, leases, or contracts, mortgages, trust deeds and powers of attorney.

From real estate transactions the revenue from the country will probably be between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

WALL STREET REVENUE.

A very large part of the war tax will come out of Wall street. The tax of two cents on each $100 of stock and bonds sales is a heavy one, but the brokers are not kicking. Business on the Stock Exchange has averaged 400,000 shares a day lately, and if it continues at that rate the daily assessment will be $8000. On the total sales of stock last year the revenue would have been a million and a half dollars, and there is no reason to believe that it will be any less than that after the revenue bill gets in working order. The figures of the Consolidated Exchange last year would bring its revenue up to within $200,000 of the Stock Exchange assessment. The Produce and Cotton Exchanges are let off with a tax of one cent for $100. This would bring the former's contribution to the war fund to about $150,000, and the latter's to about $50,000 a year.

In 1871 the revenue from bank checks was $2,318,455 in the country. The tax on bank checks in the city of New York alone will probably run up to $3,000,000 a year under the War Revenue law. From the bank capital tax, the tax on foreign bills of exchange, the tax on the capital stock and funded debt of all corporations, and from other taxes in the financial centre, it is estimated that $1,000,000 a year will be realized. Altogether Wall street will contribute something like $13,000,000 a year to the war fund.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

The tax on tobacco has been raised to 12 cents a pound. Some dealers have decided to keep up the size of the packages and increase the price. Others have concluded that it will be a better game to let the price stay where it is, and make the packages smaller. The cigar tax is not a heavy one, and the only difference it will make will be that you don't get as good a cigar for the price as you used to.

The cigarette tax is $1 a thousand, and the public will either have to pay 6 cents for a 5 cent box of ten cigarettes, or take a box with fewer cigarettes at the old price. There are over 3,000,000,000 cigarettes made annually in this country, and the war revenue on them will be about $5,000,000. The annual production of tobacco is about 400,000,000 pounds. The increased revenue on this amount would be about $24,000,000.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Edwin M. Burd and D. E. Confer, both of Boggs township.

Wm. Brown and Julia Darrett, both of Boggs township.

Francis J. Carothers and Ella Oswalt, both of Sandy Ridge.

Lloyd J. Smith and Minnie T. Weight, both of Bellefonte.

Rush Quick, Snow Shoe, and A. E. Fleming, Moshannon.

Thomas C. Bartges, Centre Hall, and Anna E. Meyer, Tusseyville.

Wm. Adams and Virgie Wagner, both of Martha.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SAMPSON DISPLEASED WITH DELAY IN SENDING TROOPS.

The War Board Delays Prompt Action on a Wild Story.—Clashes in Army Circles.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is not surprising that Admiral Sampson should have shown impatience in his dispatches to Washington because of the delay in sending him the troops promised. He has had within the last week ample cause for impatience, aye, and for indignation, too. He destroyed the outer forts at Santiago and had everything ready for troops to land, but there were no troops; he captured Guantanamo Bay, and still holds it, for the same purpose, but the troops which ought to have been there to land were on transports anchored at Tampa, held up by orders from Washington, on account of the cock and bull story about a fleet of Spanish warships being at Havana ready to steam out and capture the troops as soon as they started, until Sampson could detach a number of his most formidable ships and send them to convoy the transports to Santiago. Meanwhile Sampson's marines hold all the Cuban ground they have captured. Although nothing official can be obtained, there is reason to believe that the troops are now on their way to Cuba, under convoy. The frequency with which hold-up orders have been sent from Washington when important movements were about to be started, on no better foundation than wild and improbable rumors, presumably of Spanish origin, makes it look as though somebody who has influence enough to control the issuing of orders has the misfortune to have a streak of yellow down his backbone. It cannot be stated to an absolute certainty who this individual is, but, unless the delays have been purposely made to prolong the war, there is little doubt that he exists. It is only where those in command are out of reach of hold-up orders that notable successes have been obtained.

Orders have been sent to Generals Coppinger and Lee, who are to command the Porto Rican army, to get their men ready to start, but there is no telling how many hold-up orders they will have to contend with before they get off.

Oh yes, indeed, indeed!

A good little boy is Tommy Reed! After being compelled by the majority of the House to get out of the way of the consideration of the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, Czar Reed has the audacity to say, through his thick and thin followers, that he never had stood in the way of the majority, or intended to stand in the way. This comes too late to help the political fortune of the Czar—ex-Czar now. He has been deposed by Mr. McKinley, and will never again wield the autocratic power he has had. The annexation resolution will be voted upon Wednesday afternoon of this week, and will, of course, be adopted. About 20 Democrats have announced their intention to vote for the resolution.

The fact that the war revenue law provides for the coinage of the silver bullion owned by the government at the rate of $1,500,000 a month destroys every argument advanced by the gold standard men against the coinage of the seigniorage. The amount to be coined each month is less than was proposed by the silver men, but authorizing the coinage of any amount was a recognition of the principle advocated by the silver men.

It is already announced that the sugar trust and the standard oil trust will refuse to pay the tax of one quarter of one cent on their gross receipts in excess of $250,000 imposed by the war revenue law, and will go into court to fight the constitutionality of the law.

It is openly charged on every hand that much of the inconvenience that the troops have been put to has been directly traceable to the incompetence of many of the civilians appointed to important staff positions by Mr. McKinley. Secretary Alger now says that in ten days every man in the army will be provided with his full equipment for war. Then there can be no further valid excuse for puttering along instead of at once fighting the war to a close.

There have been ugly reports from time to time of the lack of harmony between the fighting branches of the government, and upon more than one occasion Mr. McKinley is said to have had to exercise his authority to compel them to work together. It is also said that there have been frequent clashes between Gen. Merritt, who is to command the army in the Philippines, and Secretary Alger; also between the latter and Gen. Miles, who is reported to have charged Alger with being responsible for the demoralization he found existing in army matters when he got to Florida. None of these things are pleasant to write, but they explain why things are not moving faster.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the Summer and early Autumn of 1898:

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebeck, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson,) July 26 and August 16. Rate $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two-weeks' trip. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Yellowstone Park and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, observation, and dining cars, allowing eight days in "Wonderland" and two days at Omaha, September 1. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 19. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. june16-2t

Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 19 to 23, and the next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of the 25th, great central valleys 26th to 28th, eastern states 29th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 24, great central valleys 26th, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 27, great central valleys 29th, eastern states July 1.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. June 27, will average below normal in the northern, above in the southern and about normal in the Pacific states. In March it was predicted that in April a drouth would begin in the Ohio valley, including Tennessee. This forecast was made at a time when there was no indications of a drouth, and up to May 16, while the drouth began to be serious south of the Ohio, there was an abundance of rain north of that river.

But taking the whole of the territory mentioned the excess of rain for the 10 weather bureau stations was 10.4 inches from March 1 to April 4, while it showed a deficiency of 8.5 inches from April 4 to May 16.

A drouth was also predicted for the gulf states. Out of 14 weather bureau stations in the gulf states 2 showed a plus and 12 a minus rainfall from March 1 to May 16, and the total deficiency for the 14 stations for the six weeks was 68.3 inches.

Another part of the forecast was that the Mississippi valley and the Rocky mountain countries would have an excess of rainfall. The 37 weather bureau stations covering the territory mentioned show an excess of rainfall from April 4 to May 16, of 16.6 inches.

These rainfall forecasts are published a month in advance, and, while not correct for a few special localities, they are correct when the whole of the section of country is taken together for which the forecasts were made.

I believe that the drouth will damage the crops in the Ohio valley and east to the Missouri river this year, and also in the southern states. For these reasons it will be of interest to keep close watch on the records in order to test the value of these drouth forecasts.

The forecasts also indicated a deficiency of rainfall for the Pacific states, and the result is well known. The drouth for April and May was serious.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

The Government offers $200,000,000 of the new 3 per cent. coin bonds to the public, through the post offices and other agencies. They are issued in sums of $20 and upward to $1000.

The time for subscribing to this loan will continue until July 14.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on G. H. Long, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Strawberries are very plenty here.

Strawberries plenty and away down in price.

Our town is just now breathing in silent terror.

George F. Stackpole was appointed post-master of Lewistown.

Farmers inform us wheat and grass are lodging from rank growth.

J. S. Hettinger has moved back from York county to Penns valley.

Preaching next Sabbath morning in the Presbyterian church, Centre Hall, at 10:30.

Miss Estie, only daughter of George Ocker, of this place, has taken quite ill.

Tusseyville is in as great tribulation over its post-office location as our burg is over the water subject.

With the present prospect of an enormous hay crop that commodity is likely to be cheap.

Samuel Rowe has been engaged by a manufacturing establishment to travel during this season at good wages.

Crop and fruit prospects continue unusually promising in this county as well as throughout the United States.

Chas. P. Hewes, esq., who recently moved from Bellefonte to Erie, has returned to make his home at Bellefonte again and practice law.

Had thunder gusts Saturday and Sunday evenings. All vegetation, in field and garden, is booming. Thunder gust again Monday afternoon.

The Reporter is indebted to Mrs. G. R. Mies, of Tussyville, for samples of strawberries raised on their patch—delicious in flavor and big a walnuts.

Frank Bradford is putting up a large porch covering the front and south side of his house. Mr. Poulson is also adding a new porch to his residence.

James Fisher, of Punxsutawny, arrived home from the Klondike a sadder and wiser man. When he left he had $800 but came back without money.

Hewitt's cattle ranche on his mountain lumber job, is enclosed by 4½ miles of wire fencing of three strands. He adds to the number of his cattle each week.

The weevil is said to be in the clover in many fields of this county and will eat the blossoms destroying an important part of what makes hay sweet and nourishing.

It seems that after a week's cessation of showers, a period of rains began again Saturday evening. All planting, fortunately, is finished and corn and potatoes up and booming.

Edition de Luxe of Dr. Humphrey's Manual, of all diseases, bound in white and gold. Mailed free upon application. Address the Humphrey's Medicine Company, cor. William & John sts., New York.

Rev. Detweiler, appointed to collect funds for the United Evangelical Seminary at New Berlin, last week met with good success in the Centre Hall charge of Rev. Rhodes, having collected $700 in its congregations.

Several citizens allege they took measurements of the boro' water ditch and largely found the depth 3 feet and some inches, instead of the contracted four feet. Perhaps the boro' authorities may intend to pay for the actual depth only.

Rev. Rarick's appointments for June 19: At Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. Johns church at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley at 7 p. m. Rev. S. P. Hughs, of Lewisburg, will fill the Lutheran appointments at Centre Hall and the Union Church, next Sunday.

Hiram Durst thinks of retiring from farming and has purchased a property at Spring Mills. We understand he would have preferred Centre Hall were it not for its recklessness of getting in debt; there are several similar cases of bad effects from this cause. Sad!

Thirty-six thousand fire-bricks a day is now the forced output of the works at Philipsburg, which are running night and day, and the supply is not nearly equal to the demand. Such an unprecedented rush has never before been known in the history of the plant.

Persons who keep chickens and permit them to run at large will do well to remember a decision of the supreme court which says that "fowls of any kind, when beyond the limits of the owner's property, can be treated as wild game, and shot or killed in any way without being subject to penalty therefor."

A very beautiful and interesting children's service was held in the Lutheran church last Sunday evening by the Sunday school of this place. The ladies deserve much credit for a quite handsome floral decoration for the occasion. Music, recitations, responsive readings, etc., made the interesting entertainment.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

A Widow's House Dress---Hat Trimming---Buttons for Blouses---To Whiten the Neck---The Perfect Pompadour---Etc., Etc.

A WIDOW'S HOUSE DRESS.

House dresses for widows are again made in princess shape, of Eudora cloth and trimmed with milliner's folds of crape. The slight train with these gowns makes them becoming. The wearing of a hat with crape veil is extremely bad taste. The bonnet should be small, the heavy veil plaited in place and worn at the back; the thin veil bordered around with crape and worn over the face.—Ladies' Home Journal.

BUTTONS FOR BLOUSES.

Smart silk blouses have fancy buttons of gilt and steel not quite as large as a cent. The economical woman who

saves her expensive buttons can bring those of this variety she has been reserving for years, and they will give an air to the new blouse she is making or wonderfully furbish up an old one.

HAT TRIMMING.

No one color prevails on the newest hats. They are a composite rainbow. Everything from flowers, ribbons, lace and feathers are put on summer hats. Even mink heads were seen on a white Leghorn, which bore on its box the magic label Paris. A very effective trimming that is used a great deal is silk or satin shirred over a cord and put around the crown of the hat. It usually stands about four inches from the brim in the back, and is gradually sloped and lost mid the flowers and feathers in front.

TO WHITEN THE NECK.

Nothing will so quickly whiten the neck and arms as a little diluted lemon juice applied at night. I can sympathize with any one embarrassed by a discoloration of the neck by furs, but I know that lemon juice will, in a short time, restore it to its natural color. Lemon juice is extremely good for the nails also, as it removes all stains and loosens the cuticle. It is said—I do not know with how much truth—that the juice of a lemon taken with a tablespoonful of ordinary cooking-soda after each meal will remove just the proper amount of flesh from the woman who considers herself a little too stout. Lemon juice will also remove ink stains from the fingers.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE PERFECT POMPADOUR.

It is wrong to attempt to roll your front hair over a "rat" to wear with a hat, when you are to be safe under a veil and the pompadour cannot slip. The only satisfactory pompadour is the result of combing down over the face locks long enough to come at least as low as the chin. Brush thoroughly. Get the hair fluffy by whipping it out with the brush. When it is so, turn it back with the comb. Let the roll stand as high as is becoming, then tuck in under it the ends. They serve to support the roll, and the edge of the hair, were it thus turns under, may be caught by the side comb and held perfectly. This turning under should take place far enough back to conceal the parting. Such a pompadour will never slip.

SMALL FANS GOING OUT.

The little Empire fan, so popular all winter and so convenient to handle, seems to have had its day. Fan fashions have suddenly jumped to the other extreme, and the fan of the season is nearly three times the size of its predecessor. Closed it is full twenty inches in length, and spread out it forms a truly huge expanse for the summer girl to simper behind and blush.

Big fans will be all the rage, and no one knows how large they will grow before the fashion changes. As it is, the woman who wants to be in good form can hardly get too big a fan.

The new fan is being displayed in every variety, though it is too new a fashion to have gotten into all the shapes yet. The popular fans will be of feathers in every shade of color, spangled, for tinsel on everything is to be the fad of the summer, and gauze painted.

LACE FOR SUMMER TOILETS.

Lace in some form or other is used upon nearly all dressy summer toilets. If the silk gown, for instance, is trimmed with rows of narrow velvet ribbon, there will be a guimpe or yoke of fancy lace, and if the bodice is merely a plain open jacket, beneath will be worn a blouse of net or of plain silk, trimmed with lace points or insertions. The newest, most favored and effective method in employing lace as an accessory is in the use of detached sprigs of guipure or other design of lace, applying the special pieces wherever the presence of lace is suitable and improving. There is hardly any position on the bodice where lace is considered out of place. Guipure is perhaps the best suited of all laces for decorating dressy day gowns. These detached sprays, more or less elaborate in pattern, work wonders in competent hands, but excess of trimming of this description must be avoided or the entire dainty effect will be spoiled.

PREMATURE GRAY HAIR.

American women's hair, according to frequent assertions, turns gray much earlier than the hair of women of other nationalities. The change to gray or white, moreover, is said to be more complete and thorough here than anywhere else. To two things may the cause of the tendency be ascribed. American air and American atmosphere—terms not at all synonymous. The former turns our leaves, and why should it not turn our hair? While what the latter may be accomplish through the agencies of ice water, hot bread and worry needs no comment. Early gray hair, as a rule, means inability to cope with nerve-destroying things. It is declared to be largely a matter of temperament. That it should be a characteristic of American women is in keeping with most other trials of the active, nervous lives led by many modern American women.

WOMEN AS PAINTERS.

As a rule women make the best flower painters. The men who excel in this branch of art are comparatively few, even when we consider the small number of artists of both sexes who have acquired reputation in the picturing of flowers. The reason is not difficult to see. The average woman has a fondness for flowers which brings her into the closest sympathy with them, and enables her to appreciate and understand them as men seldom do. In the interpretation of certain subtle phases of floral life, her sensitive temperament and the peculiarly sympathetic feeling that she is apt to bring to her labor of love, especially qualify her for engaging in this department of picture-making. In point of technical ability some marvelously clever work has been done by artists of the gentler sex in the reproduction of flowers and in the treatment of difficult subjects.—Woman's Home Companion.

A WOMAN BANK PRESIDENT.

The world has had its bronze age, its iron age, and its golden age, but that the present is emphatically its woman age is illustrated by the influence and prominence of women in every department of effort and activity. Whether they are entitled to political rights or not, they are demonstrating that they have capacity for almost every kind of work and can give a good account of themselves in the business affairs of life as well as in the narrower domestic circles. A striking evidence of the manner in which women are entering fields until recently considered man's exclusive territory is the election recently of Mrs. Evelyn S. Tome as President of the Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit as successor to her husband, the late Jacob Tome. This is not the first instance in which a

woman has been chosen a bank president, but such selections have been made in the older and more thickly settled communities. There is no reason, however, why they should not be made when the woman has demonstrated her financial capacity for such a position. Women have long since proved their ability as cashiers of the domestic institutions called home, and in France their talents for business and financiering are universally conceded. Mrs. Tome had the benefit of association with one of the best financiers in the state, and doubtless learned much from Mr. Tome about business matters generally. Mr. Tome's estate owns the controlling interest in the bank, and this was probably one of the reasons for the election of his widow as its President. She held another presidential office before this election, however, being President of the Board of Trustees of the Jacob Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, one of the best and most richly endowed institutions in the country.—Baltimore Sun.

FASHION NOTES.

Insertions put in with the aid of fancy designs are considered the chic thing for silk skirts.

White lawns with forget-me-nots and small figures will be among the pretty summer dress patterns.

Large bunches of violets tied with bow knots form one of the pretty designs seen in wash goods.

One of the new skirts is accordion pleated from the waist, with three rows of insertion at the bottom.

Skirts of plain colors with many pleatings and flounces are the ones most sought after this season.

Colored capes are among the many and varied fashions this season. They are trimmed with braid and buttons.

A white skirt with innumerable flounces of white chiffon and ecru lace is most attractive for evening wear.

This year the silk skirts are most elaborate, and the designers have spared no pains in meeting the demands of the public.

Another lovely skirt is melon pink in color and has a circular ruffle, trimmed with many ruffles of black applique lace.

This season's hats are veritable gardens, violets, lillies of the valley, morning glories, accacia and roses being used in profusion.

A beautiful skirt for light and airy wear is of yellow taffeta with smocked flounce with rows of black chantilly insertion in diamond effect.

Petticoats of striped silk are the correct thing. A pretty one is of black satin striped alternating with stripes of white and white dots scattered at intervals.

The most beautiful hats have for trimmings an abundance of tulle, flowers and spangled net, the popular flowers being those of the old English garden kind.

Among other pretty skirts is one of turquoise blue, made with three narrow pleatings at the bottom, and over these a deep slashed pleating of the silk with an applique in each tuck.

A pretty effect in hats is of black fancy braid, with double brim and soft crown, overlaid with sequins. At the side are white plumes held with shirred rosettes of three tones of watermelon pink, and fastened with a jeweled buckle.

The Army Mule and His Driver.

The management of the regular army in the field is almost sordidly business-like, but in the end it makes for the picturesque. The baggage train, for example, as it toils down the highway, is superb. The wagons are of a faded blue color and a bit battered. But they are like those veterans you sometimes see at encampments. The old army overcoat they have resurrected for the occasion has faded to the palest of blues and the wearer is a bit battered. He is sound at the core, though, and so are these lumbering caravans that have come all the way from Fort Reno and further. They lurch through the sand and over the rocks of the Florida highway, and nothing gives. They are piled high with tents and greasy camp equipage and boxes of ammunition. Six mules draw them, and the mules are admonished unceasingly in a profane monotone by a powerful person, who has learned to drive with one rein. The most poetic and seductive names appear with what at first blush seem startling irrelevancy, considering the general context of the driver's remarks. One is surprised to hear him couple the names of Lena, Paulina, and Sadie with his frantic exhortations as to the rights of the road and the proper conduct of an army mule. Still there is no reason why even an army mule should not be graced with a romantic name. Life at best can hold so little for ar army mule.—Chicago Journal.

The World's Coal Production.

In view of the question of coal being a contraband of war, the following statistics just issued as a Parliamentary paper will be read with interest. The United Kingdom comes first in production (1896) with 196,361,000 tons, Germany follows with 85,690,000 tons, and France next with 28,750,000 tons, while Belgium comes fourth with 21,252,000 tons. The average value at the pit's mouth in the United Kingdom was $1.51 in 1895, but fell to $1.46 in 1896, while in Germany it rose from $1.09 in 1895 to $1.77 in 1896. Great Britain employs by far the largest number of persons in the coal industry. Coming to the exports it is seen that in the year under review the United Kingdom exported 44,587,000, Germany 6,122,000, Belgium 4,018,000, United States 2,337,000 and New South Wales 2,474,000 tons, while Japan in 1895 exported 1,805,000 tons. Sweden used no less than 87 per cent of British coal, while Spain consumed 50 per cent of British coal and 50 per cent of her native production. The value of the coal in 1896 was estimated as follows: United Kingdom, $285,950,000; United States, $204,835,000; Germany, $148,245,000; Belgium and France, $62,515,000.—London Chronicle.

A Novelty in Bells.

Herr Appunn, of Hanau, has invented a bell of a new shape, whih is said to have a very deep tone, and to be as powerful as considerably heavier bells of the form at present in vogue. The shape is peculiar, being hemispherical, while the metal is uniform in thickness except near the "sound bow" (or the thickened tip which the clapper strikes.) From the edge to some little distance above the sound bow the metal is thick, and then alters suddenly to the uniform thickness which it has for the rest of the bell.—Invention.

The United Kingdom consumes 600,000 pounds, or about 4,000,000 gallons of tea every day, which is as much as is used by the rest of Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia combined.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Watering Trees---Rooting Currant Cuttings---House Plants in Summer---Potash for Bearing---Trees---Etc., Etc.

WATERING TREES.

When planting trees on lawn, take one or more jugs, knock bottom out and bury to the neck close to tree. In dry time fill juks with water, which will find its way to the roots without running off or caking surface of ground. Jugs may be kept corked to keep out leaves, etc.

ROOTING CURRENT CUTTINGS.

It is very easy to make cuttings of either currant or gooseberry bushes. A foot length of last year's growth, with the end smoothed off and fixed standing in the soil, will put out roots from its smoothed surface. This will make the stem for the future plant.

HOUSE PLANTS IN SUMMER.

Do not turn them out of their pots. You gain nothing by so doing in the end, as lifting and repotting them in fall involves more labor than taking care of them in their pots during the entire season. Of course they will grow more freely when planted in the open ground, but you will be obliged to sacrifice the season's growth in the fall when the plants are taken up Repotting them obliges you to remove many of the roots, and this gives them a severe shock at the very season when they should be strongest.—Ladies' Home Journal.

POTASH FOR BEARING TREES.

Either wood ashes or some other form of available potash should be applied without delay to all trees that show a full bloom. Spread it freely all over the surface in a well-filled orchard, or to the distance of twenty feet all around each single tree. Trees that stand singly spread their roots farther than trees in orchards, where they stand in blocks, and their roots interlace after they have made a few years growth. There is no harm in using an exess of potash. What is not wanted this year is put in bank in the soil, which, after all, is about as profitable a bank as the farmer can put money into.

HOT HOUSE LAMBS.

The term hothouse lambs, plainly speaking, simply means spring lambs raised indoors in warm quarters, not that they are raised under glass, as many suppose. The raising of hothouse lambs is one of the most profitable branches of the sheep industry, and is increasing rapidly, because such lambs may be sold to consumers at only a small advance over the price of mutton. Naturally the consumption has increased enormously. Hothouse lambs are at a salable age at six to eight months old, and while they require more attention during the season of their growth than lambs raised in the usual way, this season is in the winter, when the farmer has considerable time on his hands and makes the labor inexpensive. More grain is required, but some portion of this expense is returned in valuable manure. The season for hothouse lambs opens at Christmas and closes when the early outdoor lambs may be profitably grown in all sections within easy reach of large markets, and the sheep raiser is strongly advised to prepare to try the experiment.

DRYING DAMP WHEAT.

A new process for artificially extracting moisture from wheat was put to a careful test in Berlin recently. The trial was carried out at the instance of Mr. Yerburg, M. P., who sent over fifty quarters of English wheat to be submitted to the process. The result was satisfactory, over six per cent. of moisture being taken from the wheat—which was a very dry sample in excellent condition—while the heat to which it was subjected could not possibly affect in injuriously.

The principle of the process—viz., that of drying under a vacuum—has been applied to many articles of commerce, and the result of this trial is to show that it is equally well adapted to wheat. It is hardly necessary to point out that the subject is one of great interest to British farmers, who would be greatly benefited by the provision of facilities for getting their wheat into condition, particularly in a wet season. The full details of the trial will be laid before the agricultural committee on corn stores.—London Times.

THE FARMER'S NOON HOUR.

I would like to utter a word of protest on the common usage in vogue among farmers at hurrying seasons as to the hour for nooning. Surely at that time some rest should be had from the exactions of the field and the ingathering harvest. On the contrary, the noonday meal, the heartiest meal of the day, is too apt to be rushed in true American style. From ten to fifteen minutes are most usually taken in which to finish dinner, and then to the field again! How can this pernicious practice be changed to advantage?

In the first place there should be two dinner calls from the field, and with ample time apart for water ablutions and a cooling rest. Moreover, let the dinner begin with soup, in order to take off the edge of an eager appetite for the substantials to follow. The soup service, while allaying an intense craving of appetite induced by the labor of the field, will be very apt to unloosen the tongue in conversation among the table occupants, and together will tend to prevent fast eating and that early quitting of the table which makes a duty more than a pleasurable rest of a meal of satisfactory proportions. Some rest should also follow the meal service, for a smoke or further conversation, before the heat and burden of the field are again sought. Suppose from an hour to an hour and a half is taken for the noon rest for food and refreshment, is not the time well used? What gives dyspepsia to farmers in the haying and harvesting season but the senseless rushing of meals? No man of active outdoor pursuits should be freer than the farmer from stomach troubles, if he shows fair common sense at meals.—C. W. Van Dantyvoord in New England Homestead.

HAY IN THE BARNS.

My barn is half filled with hay, and I know of many farmers in this vicinity whose barns are in about the same condition as mine, and we are wondering what we shall do with it. There is a market for it only at a low price, and much of it was injured in curing, owing to continucus rains, so it would not sell at all. There is prospect of another good hay crop this year, which will fill our barns to overflowing. What is to be done with it? It is not possible to increase the farm stock to a sufficient extent to consume this great quantity of hay, but it seems to me to be the very time to do something in this direction and to some extent to restore the farming activity. In addition to dairying let us grow a few good calves this summer for beef raising purposes and increase our flocks of sheep by keeping the best ewe lambs. It will be an excellent time to raise a few choice heifer calves for the dairy herd, and perhaps a colt or two, for horses are not going out of fashion just yet. If we double our farm stock during the next year and make an extra effort to increase the fodder production of the farm next winter we will be making no mistake and will be doing something to revive the somewhat deteriorated condition of agriculture in many sections. Because the hay supply is good the silo should not be abandoned, but continue to fill it as before and try to find some profitable use for all the fodder stored. Something may happen to greatly increase the price of hay during the next twelve months, and then if we have a few tons to sell it will be well. But the main object in writing this is to call the farmers' attention to the grand opportunity that I believe exists to expand their business and regain some of the former activity that has been lost in some farming localities.—D. E. B., in Mirror and Farmer.

HOW TO PLANT WATERMELONS.

A warm, light-gray, well-drained topsoil, with a strong clay subsoil that will daily give up its moisture, little by little, when called on, affords an ideal location for a melon plat. A soil too rich in humus is not desirable. Sufficient nitrogen for its use can be readily supplied artificially when it does not exist naturally. A surplus may produce larger melons but at the expense of quality. They will prove soft, watery and insipid, poor shippers and with a small per cent of saccharine matter. Rotation is all important, too. In no case should melons follow melons the next season, and at least four years should intervene before the land is again planted in this crop.

The preparation of the soil should be thorough, though not necessarily deep. Pulverization must be thorough and effective. After breaking, two or even three pulverizations with a cutaway harrow will leave the plat in excellent condition—especially if a crop of cowpeas has been grown on the land the precvious year, as is always advisable. The richer the soil or the higher the fertilization, the more luxuriant will be the growth of vines and hence the distance apart at which the hills should be located must correspond. On very rich land twelve feet apart each way is none too much. Probably 10x10 is the distance most frequently employed and in no case should it be less than 8x8.

On putting in the seed they should not be spared. Field mice, crows, pigeons, poultry and other depredators frequently prevent a perfect stand when but few seeds are used, and the time lost, when replanting is found necessary, can never be regained. Twenty seeds to the hill is not too many; thirty would be preferable to less than twenty. They should be planted by hand, and the method ordinarily pursued is to push each seed, separately, down into the mellow soil with the forefinger. The seed is scattered loosely over an area on the center of the bed as large as the crown of a hat, and then each seed "punched in" where it lies, to the depth of about an inch. Some growers, instead of making one planting of a large number of seed prefer to put in half a dozen seeds only, at a time, say on the south side of the hill, and in a week or so, without waiting for the first seed to come up, making another planting on the west side, followed by a third and fourth planting, at intervals, on the other two sides, until a stand is secured. Thus no time is lost. Be sure to plant shallow. Pushing seed in to too great a depth is a very common fault, even with experienced manipulators. An ich is abundantly deep. This will insure sufficient moisture, and yet leave the seed close to the surface to respond readily to the sun's warmth as the season advances.

Indians in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has at this late day about 9,000 Indians of various tribes, all of whom, with the exception of the Winnebagos, wear practically the ordinary clothing of the white man. The Winnebagos alone cling to the native mode of living, occupying their wigwams in even the coldest weather. One-half of the members of the other tribes speak enough English for the purpose of ordinary conversation, and more than one-half read the English language. They are fast learning to recognize the legality of matrimonial relations. Eighty-five per cent of them are engaged in pursuits of civilized life; ten per cent in hunting, fishing and root gathering and the like; only five per cent live exclusively on government rations. Of the 1,800 Oneidas, the 1,300 Menominees, and the 500 Stockbridges and Munsees, all live on labor in civilized pursuits. Many of the Oneidas compare favorably in thrift, cleanliness and rational life enjoyment with the whites in their vicinity.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Bruin as a Can Opener.

The zoo Uncle Sam maintains at Yellowstone National Park is growing rapidly, as appears from the annual report of Acting Superintendent Major Pope, just received at the general offices of the Northern Pacific. Black bears have become so numerous they are an annoyance. They break into storehouses and supply stations during the winter and destroy large quantities of provisions. In opening canned goods they are credited with almost human intelligence, though no eye-witness has yet discovered them improving the method man usually follows. It is said to be a common sight to mark half a dozen of the big fellows feeding on the refuse from the hotels in one afternoon. Major Pope recommends the sale of some of them to zoological collections. Buffalo alone are not increasing in number. Deer and coyotes and other wild animals are thriving. The hostility of the people of the region who are inclined to dispute the government's right to maintain a park for the public benefit is commented on. Holding to the idea that they suffer an abridgment of private right in the exclusion of so much of the public domain for park purposes, the settlers shoot game whenever they have the opportunity.—Minneapolis Journal.

Mrs. Gladstone as a Listener.

An English writer, speaking of the beautiful relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, says: "Mrs. Gladstone cultivated the art of listening to her husband to a perfection that I never saw equalled. When he spoke, her absolute attention was always at his command—in fact, I do not believe any body ever was so absorbed as Mrs. Gladstone looked. I suspect that she had learned how to wear that absolutely listening air while her mind followed its own track! But it was a decided help to him, for it secured, at table and elsewhere, a general silence when he wished to deliver his opinions, without any appearance that he personally was demanding it. Mrs. Gladstone's own little speeches to the women Liberals, too, were always on one topic—what her husband thought or how he was feeling. In short, for the old ideal of wifehood, Mrs. Gladstone was a perfect model."—New York Tribune.

It is stated on German authority that the astounding number of 2,000,000 glass eyes are made every year in Germany and Switzerland, while one French house manufactures 300,000 of them annually.

A Barber's Superstition.

"There's a queer thing about barbers that few people outside of the 'profession' know anything about," said a veteran shaver while I was in his chair a few days ago.

"What is it?" I asked.

"We never hone razors on wet days—that is, we old barbers. Somehow or other there is a superstition among the craft that it's unlucky to sharpen blades on those days. Green men have tried it repeatedly. I have seen razors honed on wet days appear to lose their usefulness afterwards. I have seen young barbers spend several hours putting razors in shape on days when a drizzling rain was falling, and then cut their customers for several days afterwards. I tried it once when I was a youngster, and I cut a gash in a customer's face the day afterward that nearly frightened me out of my wits. I blamed the dark day for it, and an old barber told me then the only time to hone razors was on bright days, and I have followed the advice ever since."—Buffalo News.

Queer Facts About Flies.

The harmless fly, if by any miracle it should be allowed to develop unchecked for awhile, would soon drive the human race from the globe.

One female fly in one season may become the ancestress of 4,472,286,103,628,713,559,320 flies.

These figures are incomprehensible to finite minds. But one elephant weighing ten tons would be balanced on the scales by half a billion flies. In the descendants of one fly alone there would be 8,900,000,000,000 groups of flies, each weighing a ton. Each group would require 225 square feet of space. In 1,000 square miles 123,200,000 such groups could be provided with space. The 8,900,000,000 groups would therefore require 92,240,000 square miles of standing room—which happens to be more than twice the area of the globe.—New York World.

Uncanny Jewel Box.

The native Andamanese women have a curious custom. When one of them becomes a widow she prepares the skull of her deceased husband and carries it about suspended at her side. There it answers the purpose of a treasure box, in which she places her jewels, her money and other valuable possessions, so far as space will allow.

No fewer than 1,173 persons have been buried in Westminster Abbey.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Every man is valued in this world as he shows by his conduct he wishes to be valued.—Bruyere.

Scrofula Swellings

Health Was Very Poor But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Cured Her.

"My daughter had scrofula swellings on her neck and her health was very poor. She did not obtain lasting benefit from medicines until she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this medicine entirely cured her and she has never been troubled with scrofula since I have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. L. D. Effner, Ruth, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Dahlia Growing in Favor.

Those who profess to know about such things say that the dahlia will be the next flower to find its way into popular favor. When first introduced, the single forms of dahlias created a sensation. The fact that the marchioness of Bute, one of the most enthusiastic patrons of botany, introduced it into England from Madrid in 1789, was a sufficient indorsement of its beauty and usefulness to make it at once one of the most popular flowering plants. When the dahlia was first introduced into Spain, it was named by Abbe Cavanilles, director of the royal gardens, in honor of Dr. Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist.

Kippax—You seem very much affected at the tragic fate of Juliet, Miss Sniffen; I thought I saw tears in your eyes, Miss Sniffen—Yes, Mr. Kippax, it does seem so sad to think that the lady who played Juliet is not really dead!—Truth.

Library of Condemned Books.

The Italian Government has resolved to found at Florence at public expense a library of all the books which have incurred the censure of the Sacred Congregation of the Index. The Vatican has protested against the measure, on the ground that the majority of the books in question are improper to the last degree, and that the establishment of a collection of such a nature is an affront rather against public morality than against the discipline of the church.

"I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochiette of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop.

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued.

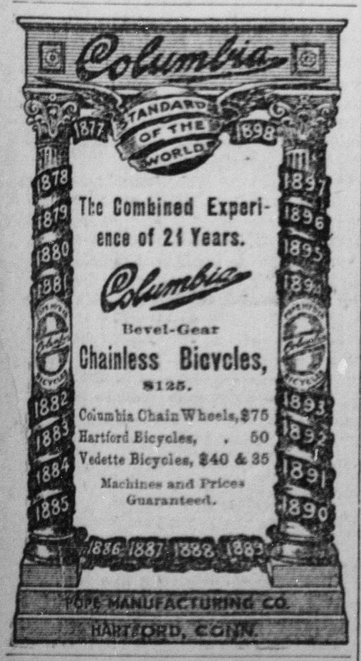
"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me.

"I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more, I am sure. I never thought I would be so grateful to any medicine.

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should secure the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.



WRITE L. FULTON, Att'y, Denton, Tex., if you have money due you in Texas or South.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Sprinkled and Cleansed," in Which the Story of the Shedding of Blood For the Removing of Sin is Dwelt Upon—Christ and the Soul.

TEXT: "And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel, over running water. As for the living bird, he shall take it, and the cedarwood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the living bird in the blood of the bird that was killed over the running water; and he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times, and shall pronounce him clean, and shall let the living bird loose into the open field."—Leviticus xiv., 5-7.

The Old Testament, to very many people, is a great slaughter-house strewn with blood, and bones, and horns, and hoofs of butchered animals. It offends their sight; it disgusts their taste; it actually nauseates the stomach. But to the intelligent Christian the Old Testament is a magnificent corridor through which Jesus advances. As He appears at the other end of the corridor we can only see the outlines of His character; coming nearer, we can descry the features. But when, at last He steps upon the platform of the New Testament, amid the torches of evangelists and apostles, the orchestras of heaven announce Him with a blast of minstresiy that wakes up Bethlehem at midnight.

There were a great many cages of birds brought down to Jerusalem for sacrifice—sparrows, and pigeons, and turtle-doves. I can hear them now, whistling, caroling and singing all around about the Temple. When a leper was to be cured of his leprosy, in order to his cleansing two of these birds were taken; one of them was slain over an earthen vessel of running water—that is, clear, fresh water, and then the bird was killed. Another bird was then taken, tied to a hyssop-branch, and plunged by the priest into the blood of the first bird; and then, with this hyssop-branch, bird-dipped, the priest would sprinkle the leper seven times, then untie the bird from the hyssop-branch, and it would go soaring into the heavens.

Now open your eyes wide, my dear brethren and sisters, and see that that first bird meant Jesus, and that the second bird meant your own soul.

I notice also in my text that the bird that was slain was a clean bird. The text demanded that it should be. The raven was never sacrificed, nor the cormorant, nor the vulture. It must be a clean bird says the text; and it suggests the pure Jesus—the holy Jesus. Although He spent His boyhood in the worst village on earth, although blasphemies were poured into His ear enough to have poisoned any one else, He stands before the world a perfect Christ.

I remark, also, in regard to this first bird mentioned in the text that it was a defenseless bird. When the eagle is assaulted, with its iron beak it strikes like a bolt against its adversary. This was a dove or a sparrow, we do not know just which. Take the dove or pigeon in your hand, and the pecking of its beak on your hand makes you laugh at the feebleness of its assault.

None to help! The murderers have it all their own way. Where was the soldier in the Roman regiment who swung his sword in the defense of the Divine Martyr? Did they put one drop of oil on His gashed feet? Was there one in all that crowd manly and generous enough to stand out for Him? Were the miscreants at the cross any more interfered with in their work of spiking Him fast than the carpenter in his shop driving a nail through a pine board? The women cried, but there was no balm in their tears. None to help! None to help! O my Lord Jesus, none to help! None to help!

Oh, this dove of the text, in its last moment, clutched not with angry talons. It plunged not a savage beak. It was a dove—helpless, defenseless. None to help! None to help!

As, after a severe storm in the morning, you go out and find birds dead on the ground, so this dead bird of the text makes me think of that awful storm that swept the earth on Crucifixion day, when the wrath of God and the malice of man and the fury of devils wrestled beneath the three crosses.

But I come now to speak to this second bird of the text. We must not let that fly away until we have examined it. The priest took the second bird, tied it to the hyssop branch, and then plunged it in the blood of the first bird. Ah! that is my soul, plunged for cleansing in the Saviour's blood. There is not enough water in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to wash away our smallest sin. Sin is such an outrege of God's universe that nothing but blood can atone for it. You know the life is in the blood, and as the life had been forfeited, nothing could buy it back but blood.

As this second bird of the text was plunged in the blood of the first bird, so we must be washed in the blood of Christ or go polluted forever.

I notice now that as soon as this second bird was dipped in the blood of the first bird, the priest unloosened it and it was free—free of wing and free of foot. It could whet its beak on any tree branch it chose. It could peck the grapes of any vineyard it chose. It was free; a type of our souls after we have washed in the blood of the Lamb. We can go where we will. We can do what we will.

If a man has become a Christian, he is no more afraid of Sinai. The thunders of Sinai do not frighten him. You have, on some August day, seen two thunder-showers meet. One cloud from this mountain, and another cloud from that mountain, coming nearer and nearer together, and responding to each other, crash to crash, thunder to thunder, boom! boom! And then the clouds break and the torrents pour, and they are emptied perhaps into the very same stream that comes down so red at your feet, that it seems as if all the carnage of the storm battle has been emptied into it. So in this Bible I see two storms gather, one above Sinai, the other above Calvary, and they respond one to the other—flash to flash, thunder to thunder, boom! boom! Sinai thunders, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die;" Calvary responds: "Save them from going down to the pit, for I have found a ransom." Sinai says: "Woe! woe!" Calvary answers: "Mercy! mercy!" and then the clouds burst, and empty their treasures into one torrent, and it comes flowing to our feet, red with the carnage of our Lord—in which, if thy soul be plunged, like the bird in the text, it shall go forth free—free!

Why, is not a man free when he gets rid of his sins? The sins of the tongue gone; the sins of action gone; the sins of the mind gone. All the transgressions of thirty, forty, fifty, seventy years gone—no more in the soul than the malaria that floated in the atmosphere a thousand years ago; for when my Lord Jesus pardons a man He pardons him, and there is no halfway work about it.

Here I see a beggar going along the turnpike road. He is worn out with disease. He is stiff in the joints. He is ulcered all over. He has rheum in his eyes. He is sick and wasted. He is in rags. Every time he puts down his swollen feet, he cries, "Oh! the pain!" He sees a fountain by the roadside under a tree, and he crawls up to that fountain and says: "I must wash. Here I may cool my ulcers. Here I may get rested." He stoops down and scoops up in the palms of his hands enough water to slack his thirst; and that is all gone. Then he stoops down and begins to wash his eyes; and the rheum is all gone. Then he puts in his swollen feet, and the swelling is gone. Then, willing no longer to be only half cured, he plunges in, and his whole body is laved in the stream, and he gets upon the bank well. Meantime the owner of the mansion up yonder comes down, walking through the ravine with His only Son, and He sees the bundle of rags, and asks: "Whose rags are these?" A voice from the fountain says: "Those are my rags." Then says the Master to His Son: "Go up to the house and get the best new suit you can find and bring it down." And He brings down thee clothes, and the beggar is clothed in them, and he looks around and says: "I was filthy, but now I am clean. I was ragged, but now I am robed. I was blind, but now I see. Glory be to the owner of that mansion; and glory be to that Son who brought me that new suit of clothes; and glory be to this fountain where I have washed, and where all who will may wash and be clean!" Where sin abounded, grace doth much more abound. The bird has been dipped, now let it fly away.

The next thing I notice about this bird, when it was loosened (and this is the main idea), is, that it flew away. Which way did it go? When you let a bird loose from your grasp, which way does it fly? Up. What are wings for? To fly with. Is there anything in the suggestion of the direction taken by that bird to indicate which way we ought to go?

"Rise, my soul and stretch thy wings,
Thy better portion trace;
Rise from transitory things
To heaven, thy native place."

We should be going heavenward. That is the suggestion. But I know that we have a great many drawbacks. You had them this morning, perhaps. You had them yesterday, or the day before, and although you want to be going heavenward, you are constantly discouraged. But I suppose when that bird went out of the priest's hands it went by inflections—sometimes stooping. A bird does not shoot directly up, but this is the motion of a bird. So the soul soars toward God, rising up in love, and sometimes depressed by trial. It does not always go in the direction it would like to go. But the main course is right. There is one passage in the Bible which I quote oftener to myself than any other: "He knoweth our frame, and He remembereth that we are dust."

There is a legend in Iceland which says that when Jesus was a boy, playing with His comrades one Sabbath day, He made birds of clay; and as these birds of clay were standing upon the ground, an old Sadducee came along, and he was disgusted at the sport, and dashed the birds to pieces, but the legend says that Jesus waved His hand above the broken birds, and they took wings and went singing heavenward. Of course, that is a fable among the Icelanders; but it is not a fable that we are dust, and that, the hand of divine grace waved over us once, we go singing toward the skies.

I wish, my friends, that we could live in a higher atmosphere. If a man's whole life object is to make dollars, he will be running against those who are making dollars. If his whole object is to get applause, he will run against those who are seeking applause. But if he rises higher than that, he will not be interrupted in his flight heavenward. Why does that flock of birds, floating up against the blue sky so high that you can hardly see them, not change its course for spire or tower? They are above all obstruction. So we would not have so often to change our Christian course if we lived in a higher atmosphere, nearer Christ, nearer the throne of God.

Oh ye who have been washed in the blood of Christ—ye who have been loosed from the hyssop-branch—start heavenward. It may be to some of you a long flight. Temptations may dispute your way; storms of bereavement and trouble may strike your soul; but God will see you through. Build not on the earth. Set your affections on things in heaven, not on things on earth. This is a perishing world. Its flowers fade. Its fountains dry up. Its promises cheat. Set your affections upon Christ and heaven. I rejoice, my dear brethren and sisters in Christ, that the flight will, after a while, be ended. Not always beaten of the storm. Not always going on weary wings. There is a warm dovecot of eternal dust where we shall find a place of comfort, to the everlasting joy of our souls. Oh, they are going up all the time—going up from this church—going up from all the families and from all the churches of the land—the weary doves seeking rest in a dovecot.

Oh, that in that good land we may all meet when our trials are over! We can not get into the glorious presence of our departed ones unless we have been cleansed in the same blood that washed their sins away. I know this is true of all who have gone in, that they were plunged in the blood, that they were unloosed from the hyssop-branch. Then they went singing into glory. See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh, for if they escaped not who refused Him that spake on earth, how much more shall not we escape if we turn away from Him that speaketh from heaven?

Philippine Friars in Peril.

The Superiors of the various missionary orders in the Philippines have sent a message to the Government at Madrid complaining that the friars are subject to persecution and assassination through the machinations of secret societies there and in Spain. The message further declares that the friars are willing to give their lives and property in defense of Spain, but that, if the Government is unable to protect them, they will be forced to abandon the Philippines.

The Kentucky's Heavy Armor.

The Navy Department, Washington, is getting a better quality of armor as the contracts expire. A thirteen-inch plate tested at Indian Head with a ten-inch gun showed itself to be equal or superior to any piece of armor that ever has been made, for with the highest velocity at 1945 feet a second the shot penetrated only twelve inches without cracking the plate. It was the last piece to be delivered under the existing contract and is intended for the Kentucky.

No Women Physicians For the War.

Surgeon General Sternberg, of Chicago, has announced that the Government will employ no women physicians for service in the field during the war.

Spain Strengthening Cadiz.

All the guns in the batteries at Cadiz are being removed and replaced by heavier rifles.

A train that left Baltimore the other day for Tampa with supplies for the troops was composed of thirty-five cars, which carried 256,000 cans of tomatoes.

It is predicted that four Congressional districts in Massachusetts will be closely contested this fall, three of them being in Boston, wholly or in part.

According to Dr. W. F. Brunner, Sanitary Inspector of the United States Marine Service, 32,534 Spanish soldiers died of disease in Cuba during 1897.

Contracts have been let for the construction of a railroad from Skaguay to Lake Bennett via the White Pass. It is said that work will be begun at once.

The finding of copper deposits in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, is reported. Assays of several specimens are said to indicate that the find is a rich one.

J. C. McCracken, the Pennsylvania weight-thrower, has defeated John Flanagan, the champion. He threw the sixteen-pound hammer 153 feet seven inches.

Tom Linton broke the world's record in his race against Elkes at Boston on Decoration Day. The race was at thirty miles. Linton rode the distance in 56m. 50 1-5s.

A prize for an essay on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals," offered by the S. P. C. A., to be competed for by London public school children, brought the society 136,465 essays this year.

While Dennis Carmoeddy, of Jersey City, N. J., was wheeling with his son through Hilton he suddenly fell from his bicycle dead. It is thought he was overcome by exertion and that heart trouble was the direct cause of death.

FIGHTING BOB EVANS.

How He Disciplined American Bluejackets Who Had Deserted.

"Fighting Bob" Evans is something of a disciplinarian, as the following incident shows:

Once on the Mediterranean Station he was temporarily in command of his ship when French gendarmes brought aboard a large number of American bluejackets who had deserted. It was the custom on such occasions for each bluejacket, as soon as he was released on the deck of the vessel, to turn and hammer the countenance of the gendarme until he was pulled away. This sort of thing had a tendency to make the gendarmes afraid to bring in deserters, and Evans determined to stop it. In the presence of the gendarmes and their captives he announced his decision. The first bluejacket was released, and promptly knocked his gendarme flat. Evans picked up the gendarme's sword and struck down the sailor. Exactly the same performance was gone through with as each of the next six bluejackets was unshackled. The eighth permitted his gendarme to go in peace. The seven men who had been cut down all escaped with their lives. Evans said that they owed their preservation to a merciful Lord, who turned the edge of the French policeman's tin sword. The seven injured men were invited to make charge against Evans, but they said they didn't want to. As they put it themselves:

"They guessed they had run up against something they didn't know anything about."

First Ever Made.

The first telegraph recording instrument ever made has come into the possession of the museum of Sibley college, the mechanical adjunct of Cornell University. The instrument was invented and made by Alfred Vail, the partner of S. F. B. Morse, and since 1859 has been owned by Stephen Vail a son of the inventor. It was first used on Jan. 6, 1838.

A Wonderful Fluid.

A German chemist has prepared a fluid that has the power, when injected into the tissues of a plant near its roots, of anesthetizing the plant. The plant does not die, but stops growing, maintaining its fresh, green appearance, though its vitality is apparently suspended. It is also independent of the changes in temperature, the most delicate hothouse plants continuing to bloom in the open. The composition of the fluid is shrouded in the greatest mystery, but it is said to have a pungent odor and to be colorless.

Women in Business.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

A prominent business man recently expressed the opinion that there is one thing that will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. This is refuted by Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, a business woman of 55 Farrar St., Detroit, Mich., who says:

"A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and took them and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them.

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day."

Suddenly Prostrated.

No discovery of modern times has done so much to enable women to take their proper place in life by safe-guarding their health as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

For the growing girl they are of the greatest benefit, for the mother indispensable, for every woman invaluable.

For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, these pills have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases.

Let us endeavor to the last hour. It is the end that determines everything.—Joseph Parker.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

An extraordinary haste to discharge an obligation is a sort of ingratitude.—Rochefocauld.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Civility costs nothing and buys every thing.—Lady Mary Montague.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Nervous Old Lady (to deckhand on steamboat)—"Mr. Steamboat-man is there any fear of danger?" Deckhand (carlessly)—"Plenty of fear ma'am, but not a bit of danger."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

She—"Never mind, Fido; he's only playing." He—"But he really did bite me." She—"Never mind; I don't believe a little nip like that would hurt him, do you?"

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

The great fact is that life is a service—the only question is, Whom will we serve?—Faber.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The "Ivory" is a favorite shaving soap because it makes a profuse rich lather, which softens the beard to be removed and leaves the skin unharmed.

It costs about one-fifth as much as the so-called shaving soaps and many who have used it for this purpose for years, will not have any other.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe or unsatisfactory.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it

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Dramatist Gilbert's Joke.

The following smart example of repartee is attributed to W. S. Gilbert. The dramatist was at an evening party, and chanced to be standing bare-headed in the hall, when a guest, departing in a hurry, mistook him for a waiter.

"Call me a four-wheeler, will you," said he.

"Sir," replied the ready author of "The Mikado" and a round dozen other operas, "you are a four-wheeler."

The guest was startled by this reply. "Why," he exclaimed, "what the——"

But Mr. Gilbert interrupted him with an elaborate pretense at apology. "I couldn't call you hansom, you know, could I?"

"Well," said the great importer, "you want a position as tea-taster, do you? Have you ever had any experience in this business?" "No," the applicant replied, "but I've boarded around and eaten at restaurants so long that I know I'd be a good one at it. I could tell the genuine tea right off, because it would be so different, you know."—Chicago News.

Life Isn't Worth Living

to one who suffers the maddening agony of Eczema. Tetter and such irritating, itching skin diseases. Every roughness of the skin from a simple chap to Tetter and Ringworm even of long standing is completely, quickly and surely cured by Tetterine. Is comfort worth 50 cents to you? That's the price of Tetterine at drug stores, or by mail for price in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Beware of him who hates the laughing of a child.—Lavater.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

A wise man is never less alone than when he is alone.—Swift.

The New York Ledger is now successfully sold by bright boys and girls, who thus earn many valuable premiums. Two cents profit on each copy sold. No money required in advance. Send name and address for complete outfit, including Premium List, to Robert Bonner's Sons, Ledger Building, 160 William St., N. Y. City.

No principle is more noble than that of true obedience.—H. Giles.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1895.

He who is in evil is also in the punishment of evil.—Swedenborg.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If the burden be invisible to others, we can always bear it.—Metcalf.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Idleness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it.—Dobson.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH.
2925 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken. Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 329

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1895.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 16

Wetzel and Foster, and no more mileage grabs and boodle bills.

And the Spaniards will have occasion to "remember the Maine."

The enthusiasm for Quay's man Stone is not ankle deep in any county in the state.

The Centre county Democracy is all Harmony now—Tuesday's convention left no heart burnings.

Had Havana been peppered soon after Manila got its pills, the war would have ended with that. But—

Should Stone be elected—which God forbid—all the plunder schemes vetoed by Gov. Hastings, will be passed again and signed by Stone.

The Philadelphia Press makes the announcement that Harrity has joined a combination with Quay. Nothing strange about that.

Save that there may be a few little brushes, the war may be considered over. The American flag has been planted on Cuban soil.

Wm. C. Heinle's unanimous endorsement for senator, was a deserved compliment by the county Democracy. A life-long worker.

John Dillon, of Altoona, was awarded $900 damages for the loss of his 6-year-old son, who was run over by a street car that had no protecting fender.

Whoever runs on the next Republican legislative ticket in this county must define his position as to whether he is Quay or anti-Quay for U. S. Senator.

The Democratic county convention got through with its work quickly, smoothly and satisfactorily and it will find easy ratification at the polls in November.

Col. Spangler for congress, says our county convention without dissenting voice. There should be no No in the conference. The nomination of right belongs to Jack.

Wanamaker and Chas. A. Stone, and their large Republican following, will oppose the election of Quay's man W. A. Stone, for governor. Gov. Hastings and his friends will likewise oppose Stone.

Col. E. A. Irwin, of Curwensville, has announced his candidacy for United States Senator. Col. Irwin is a banker, and a favorite among the old soldiers. He enters the race as an anti-Quay Republican.

The war is actually finished so far as using up Spain is concerned, and if the Dons don't sue for peace, besides having the stuffin knocked out of 'em Uncle Sam will kick them full of holes in addition and make them pay for the sole leather too.

Rev. Dr. Swallow continues to tell of ugly steals at Harrisburg, and alleges that he saw a bill for lumber at $24 a thousand presented to the State after the Grace Church capitol repairs, and explains how State officials changed it to $55 a thousand. He says he proposes to prove, by a Harrisburg fireman's testimony on the stump, that the old capitol was fired in several places.

The Democracy of our county on Tuesday placed in nomination a good ticket, one which will command the respect and receive the support of all Democrats and of honest voters in the Republican party who are sick and disgusted with Quay and his methods. The ticket nominated on Tuesday will win and place old Centre in her ancient and honored place in the Democratic colum.

Our nominees are men of blameless characters and eminently fitted for the positions for which they are in nomination. We enter this campaign with a strong ticket and a good enough platform for any honest voter.

Mr. John Wanamaker is no mugwump or sorehead, but is a Republican in good standing. After the nomination of Col. Stone for governor, in a public address at Oxford, Chester county, he declared that Charles W. Stone could have been nominated "if he had bought back his then-missing votes." This is a pretty blunt intimation that the Quay gang were forced to buy Charles W. Stone delegates in order to nominate William A. Stone. C. W. Stone says substantially the same thing, and he is regarded as a truthful man. Mr. Manamaker says further that for two days preceding the convention "I held in my pocket a signed letter offering to deliver to me for cash a certain number of votes to give me a majority in the convention for any candidate I wanted.

These alleged Democratic papers in Philadelphia—the "Times" and the "Record"—devote about half their editorial brain work to killing off Bryan. They assail him because he doesn't go to the war and because he wants to go—because he keeps up silver agitation and because he has dropped silver. In fact, no matter what Bryan does or fails to do, he is sure to catch it. These esteemed journals are rather overdoing the business. It seems to take a power of printer's ink on their part to keep the dead man dead. It raises the suspicion they are shamming, and doing a great deal of it, remarks the Pittsburg Post very fittingly.

There is an act on the statute books which makes it a misdemeanor to trespass on the enclosed land of a water company and authorizes any watchman of a water company or any constable or policeman to arrest such trespasser without a warrant. There is likewise an act prohibiting the burial of the dead on any land the drainage from which passes into any stream used as a source of water supply. The last is an excellent provision. The first is good enough as far as it goes, but it should go farther and permit the arrest of any person who trespasses upon the stream that supplies the water company's customers, or who in any way pollutes it.

ANGLO AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The Outlook: The report which comes from London through the "Daily Telegraph" of the details of negotiations between this country and Great Britain for a definite "good understanding" between them must be taken with a great deal of allowance. They are significant chiefly as indicating the trend of public opinion in both countries, rather than as outlining a definite framework of even a proposed treaty. According to this report, Sir Julian Pauncefote has been conducting negotiations with our Government at Washington on the basis of the following propositions: Great Britain to accept and recognize the Monroe Doctrine; the United States to build the Nicaragua Canal, but Great Britain to have right to use it in time of war; the United States to retain the territory taken from Spain in the present war, and to be protected in retaining it by Great Britain; the United States to support Great Britain in her Eastern policy, and all British ports in the East to be opened to the United States under the most favored nation clause; a permanent arbitration tribunal to be constituted; the United States to have the use of the Welland Canal in case of war. We repeat that we suspect these outlines of an agreement are due largely, if not entirely, to the imagination of a correspondent; yet the fact of Mr. Chamberlain's extraordinary speech gives some color for the belief that there may have been more definite negotiations between England and the United States than the public had supposed. The fact brought out in the recent international Postal Congress that two-thirds of the mail of the world is addressed in the English language has an important bearing on the suggested Anglo-American alliance. There are even suggestions that Germany would not be unwilling to enter into such a quasi international confederacy. It is suggested in Germany itself that community of race, of interest, and of ideals all point in this direction.

Senator Quay's Trip to Harrisburg.

Senator Quay absented himself long enough from his duties at Washington to run up to Harrisburg, stay overnight, announce his preferences among the Republican candidates for State offices, and give his orders for their selection. He was able to go back to Washington to look after Federal affairs at 10 o'clock next morning.

His plans were carried out without the slip of a cog. Senator Penrose as temporary chairman of the Convention made a tedious speech, in which he failed to mention one subject at issue. He talked of the schools, and the tariff, and the war, and the soldiers, and the flag, and Cuba, and Queen Elizabeth, but said never a word about the mismanagement of State affairs which has bankrupted a fat Treasury, rendered necessary increased taxes, and made the politics of Pennsylvania a byword and a stench from one end of the Union to the other. The platform was as stale and as stupid as the speech before it. Never before were the proceedings of a machine convention more cut and dried. One word covers and comprises it all—Quay. And all the Quay lieutenants sat about and played second fiddle.—Record.

Death at Zion.

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lesh, died at Zion, on Tuesday, June 7, in her 80th year. She was a sister of Michael Shaffer, esq., who recently became a resident of near our town.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

REDUCED RATES VIA P. R. R.

Convention National Educational Association, Washington, D. C.

For the National Educational Association Convention to be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Washington and return at rate of single fare for the round trip plus $2.00 membership fee. These tickets will be sold on, and good going, July 4 to 7, and good to return leaving Washington July 8 to 15, when stamped by Joint Agent at Washington. By depositing ticket with Joint Agent on or before July 12 and on payment of 50 cents the return limit may be extended to August 31. Tickets for side trips from Washington to Gettysburg, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, and Southern battlefields will be on sale at the ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Washington during the continuance of the Convention. june15-2t

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of selves and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Selves.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Selves for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Shirey & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,

Agent for Centre Hall.

HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES | SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES | EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES | WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES | COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES | KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES | MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES | BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS

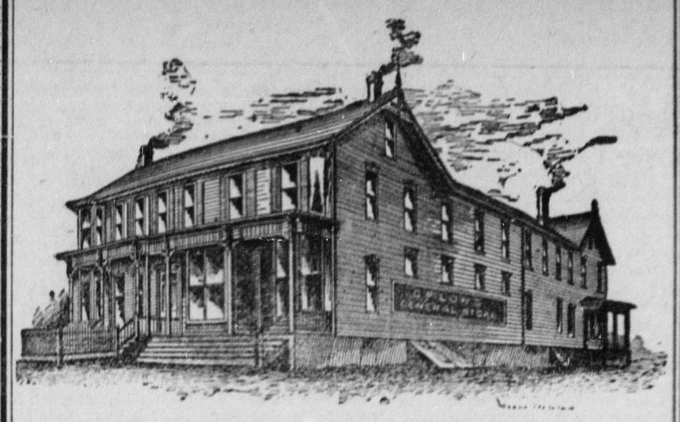
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Burkholder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SUSAN BURKHOLDER, Adm'r.
Centre Hill, Pa.
may12-6t



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We Are On Deck!

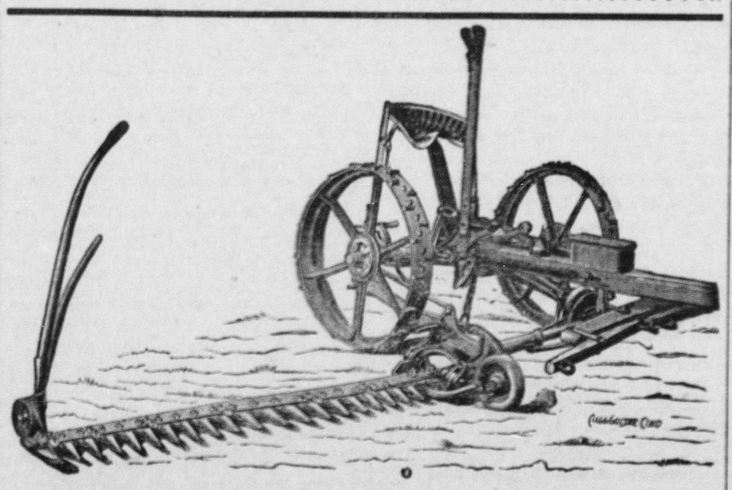
With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feet.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.52 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.07 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 11 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m., weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. PM	AM	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	PM
1 35	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 21	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.?? a m, 8.05 a. m., 2.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA		*8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‡	8‡	2‡	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 1‡	7‡	11‡
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 55	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mrs. Dr. Holloway, of Salona, is a guest at the home of G. O. Benner.

——Teacher Brought, of Coburn, favored the Reporter with a call.

——Ex-postmaster Close, of Oakhall, gave the Reporter an hour's pleasant call.

——Our friend, farmer Glace, from up the road, came in to fix his label for '99.

——Dr. and Mrs. Hosterman spent several days of last week visiting in Brush valley.

——Our old friend, John Strohm, of Zion, tarried with the editor while visiting friends in this vicinity.

——Dr. and Mrs. Huff, of Lamar, visited at the home of his sister, Mrs. F. M. Crawford, over Sunday.

——Miss Tace Kreamer has been spending the past week visiting among friends in Brush valley.

——Miss Fannie Hoffer, of Greenville, Pa., spent the last week visiting among relatives in Centre Hall.

——Auctioneer Jas. N. Leitzel, of Spring Mills, gave us a call and reports some illness in that section.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin went to State College last Saturday to attend commencement exercises this week at that institution.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt arrived home last Friday. She has completed her second year at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

——F. M. Crawford and W. A. Sandoe represented the Centre Hall borough at the Democratic convention at Bellefonte Tuesday.

——Miss Edna Herring, of Hanover, and Miss Ruth Kelley, of Reedsville, visited their friend Miss Romie Van Pelt several days this week.

——John D. Meyer arrived home last Saturday. He had been teaching a special term ef school at Alexandria, Pa., and closed the school last week.

——Mrs. Thomas Hays and three children and Miss Holly, of near Watsontown, were entertained at the home of Mrs. Hays' sister, Mrs. Joshua Potter, over Sunday.

——J. H. Ishler, one of the useful citizens of Potter, south precinct, gave the Reporter a call and had his label moved forward; he reports crops in fine condition.

——Mrs. James A. Keller, who entered the Medico-Chi hospital in Philadelphia several weeks ago for treatment, returned home last week much improved in health.

——Ex-County Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, was in town Friday. He has not fully recovered from his recent illness, but is gradually regaining his former health.

——George Thompson, of Lemont, a member of Co. B, 5th regiment, stationed at Chickamauga, is home on a furlough. He was in town Monday and reports our soldier boys standing the service all right.

——Rev. E. J. Wolf, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., was in Centre Hall Thursday and Friday last on a visit to his brother. He also visited friends at his old home in Brush valley.

——Mrs. Rebecca Sparr arrived here last week after spending the last year in Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Sparr will reside for the present at her home in Boalsburg. She makes periodical visits to California, being greatly charmed with its climate.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray left Saturday morning on an extended visit to their daughter, Mrs. H. F. Bitner, at Millersville, Pa. After a time they will go on to Lansdowne, near Philadelphia, to visit their son Chris, who is practicing law in the latter place.

——On Tuesday evening James C. Noll, Esq., of Pleasant Gap, left for Crescent, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, where he expects to locate and practice law. Some of his friends reside at that point. We hope that James will find a bonanza in this new location and that prosperity will ever abide with him.—*Centre Democrat.*

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

In Allensville, Barbara, wife of Nicholas Hartzler, aged 75 years.

In Bratton twp., Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Harshbarger, aged 62.

In Armagh, Mrs. Mary McClenahen, aged 88 years.

Big 4th of July Celebration.

Spring Mills is going to have a great, grand, glorious 4th of July celebration, with music, speeches, games, etc., and winding up with fire-works at night.

Spring Mills always does things in good style.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia; while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., writes: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies, comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

Local Gossip and Items of Interest from Our Neighbor.

Last week I mentioned that D. A. Ruhl our village landlord, had taken a jaunt to Berks county, his early hunting grounds. This was a mistake, I should have said Lebanon county, so I make the amende honorable

A. Dunlap, an employe of the P. R. R., and by the way a first-rate tonsorial artist is having his residence handsomely painted. All the fencing and out buildings were thoroughly whitewashed a week or ten days since, an improvement to the neighborhood. Mr. Dunlap has now a very beautiful and cozy home.

The Spring Mills Planing Mill Company is now fully equipped with the necessary machinery for about every branch in their line of business. Harvey Confer the general manager is a skillful mechanic, systematic and very exacting, allowing no work to leave the building 'til it has passed a thorough inspection and pronounced o. k. The company are doing quite a large business.

William Allison of our village, with his invalid wife and a son left on Wednesday last for the west, for a months' vacation. During his absence the extensive milling establishment of Allison Bros, will be under the immediate supervision of W. P. Alexander head miller and a gentleman of large experience. Mr. Alexander having been engaged in the business for many years.

The candidates nominated for the several offices by the Democratic convention on Tuesday last meets with general approval here; of course there are always disappointments, always a few dissatisfied, but in this case it was only momentary. The candidates nominated are all gentlemen of ability and sterling Democrats, and we must support and elect them without any ifs or buts, and place Centre county in her old time position in the Democratic column and then—keep her there.

The Childrens' service in the Reformed church of our village, on Sunday morning last, was of a very interesting character. The interior of the church was very tastily decorated with evergreen interspersed with quite a profusion of flowers. The music and singing were very excellent, the addresses brief and appropriate, while the children did exceedingly well, delivering their little essays like young orators. The ladies of the church can be proud that their efforts on this occasion were crowned with complete success.

Merchant C. P. Long of our village, is unquestionably an enterprising citizen; public spirited and his business tact preeminent. In addition to his extensive establishment here, involving a large capital, his other transactions in lumbering, building operations and general improvements are of a very extensive character; of course this gives employment. Many of Mr. Long's enterprises and improvements are a decided advantage and benefit to Spring Mills. Men of this calibre are always desirable in any community.

Potters Mills.

The M. E. congregation at Sprucetown will hold their Childrens' Day services on Sunday evening, May 19.

Mrs. Clara Plotts, of Muncy, is visiting her parents at this place.

A. J. Reesman, of Centre Hall, put spouting on Mrs. Carson's new house at this place, which gives it a more finished appearance.

Lloyd Smith, of Centre Hill, Miss Sadie Condo, Stewart Long and Miss Salona Richards, of Potters Mills, took a pleasure trip across the Seven mountains on Sunday.

Ed. Allison is running the stone crusher in the quarry at this place.

Lauding Hero Hobson.

Commodore Schley paid a beautiful tribute to the valor of Lieutenant Hobson and the gallant crew of the collier Merrimac as he sat out on the afterdeck of the flagship Brooklyn, lying five miles off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday afternoon. Pointing toward the gray walls of Morro Castle, where Lieutenant Hobson and his brave men were said to be incarcerated, the Commodore spoke as follows:

"History does not record an act of finer heroism than that of the gallant men who are prisoners over there. I watched the Merrimac as she made her way to the entrance of the harbor, and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell on the devoted men. I did not think it was possible one of them could have gone through it alive. They went into the jaws of death.

"It was Balaklava over again without the means of defense which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope without power to cut his way out. But fortune once more favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will live as long as the heroes of the world are remembered."

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes "I have used De Witt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the Atlantic seacoast. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenominally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md., are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements.

The dates of the excursions are July 7 and 21, and August 4 and 18. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 a. m., arriving at Altoona 12.15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 p. m. and arriving at Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridge route, at 8.40 p. m., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Rate.	Train Leaves.
Philipsburg	$8 00	10.12 A. M.
Tyrone	7 65	12.56 P. M.
Huntingdon	7 10	1.26 "
Mount Union	6 75	f1.44 "
Lewistown Junction	6 60	2.20 "
Mifflin	5 65	f2.37 "
Newport	5 00	f3.09 "
Duncannon	4 60	f3.27 "
Philadelphia	Arrive	6.25 "
Atlantic City	Arrive	8.40 "

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars through to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

Things Decided.

The war has been going on forty-five days, the declaration of Congress to that effect having been made April 25. That is a short time as wars go, but it has been long enough to decide a few questions that were in debate before the conflict began.

One question conclusively decided is that the American is not degenerating physically. No greater deeds of daring were ever performed than have been witnessed in this war. No higher courage has ever been displayed. A few of the more conspicuous instances only need be mentioned, such as the victory of Dewey at Manila, the bringing of the battleship Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast and the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor by Hobson and his brave crew.

Valuable Cows.

The Clearfield Raftsmans Journal states that Mrs. Margaret Flegal, of Goshen township, made 1,001 pounds of butter from the milk of three cows in a period of ten months, an average of over 25 pounds a week. In dollar and cents this amounts to more than the average lawyer's income.

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Charles P. Johnson, a well-known attorney at Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of differnt remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters, Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 9	87	57	clear.
" 10	78	54	clear.
" 11	86	64	part cloudy.
" 12	82	63	cloudy.
" 13	81	61	cloudy.
" 14	81	64	clear.
" 15	73	63	clear.

Rain: On 10, at night, .20 inch; on 11, evening, .22 inch; on 12, evening, .34 inch; on 13, afternoon, .35 inch.

One minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	70
Rye	50
Corn	45
New Oats	
Oats	30
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	60
Sides	5
Onions	40

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost. = = = =

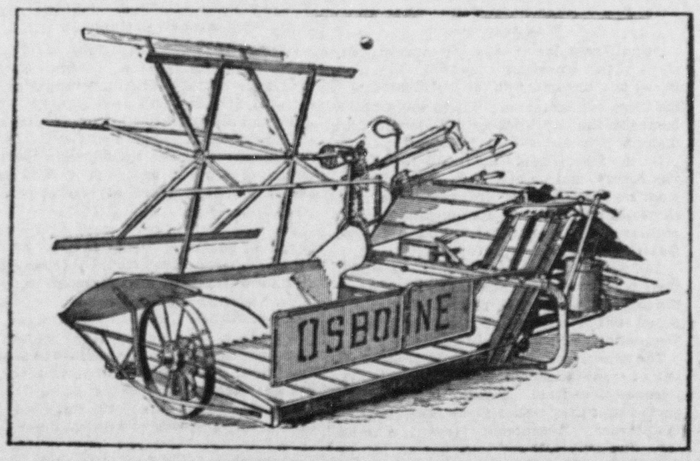
Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, = BELLEFONTE.

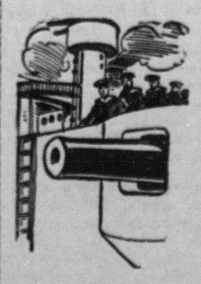


The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binders, the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder.

I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers, Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

IRA C. KORMAN,

Implement Dealer, - - OAK HALL, PA.



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...Whether its peace or war we are ready. We have prepared for the worst by buying the best. Our store is overflowing with good values at a low price. Such prices have not been known before and we are not anxious that such low profits should ever be known again. Your chance to save money.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. BELLEFONTE.

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 15.

Wheat, contract, July, 81.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 36.

Butter, fancy creamery, 17; prints fancy, 17.

Eggs, fresh, 12½c.

New potatoes, per bbl. choice, $2.50a2.75.

Live poultry: Hens 9a9½c; old roosters, 6½a7c; spring chickens, 14a15c.

Chicago, June 15.

Wheat, cash, 85.

Corn, cash, 32.

Oats, cash, 24c.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 4.90a5.00; prime, 4.80; common 4.00a4.30.

Sheep, choice, clipped, 4.35; common, 3.50a4.00; choice clipped lambs, 4.90; spring lambs, 4.50a5.50.

Veal calves, 6.00a6.50.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

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No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct14

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

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FORTNEY & WALKER. Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
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All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL. D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEWS.

A battle has been raging at Manila, and over a thousand persons are reported to have been killed. The insurgents are driving in the Spanish outposts, but Admiral Dewey refuses to allow them to capture the city itself, preferring to await the arrival of the American troops.

A Spanish prisoner captured on the Panama is guarded at Fort Monroe by men of the First Maryland Regiment. He is believed to be an officer of high rank.

A letter from inside Havana says that the city is now twice as well fortified as when the war began.

A dispatch from Port au Prince, Hayti, states that the American fleet attacked Santiago de Cuba Monday. Two Spanish ships are said to have been sunk and one American ship to have been blown up. Complete details are lacking.

Five thousand American troops are said to have been landed near Santiago de Cuba, but this is denied in Washington.

The reports of the sinking of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror are also denied.

Steps to have Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Du Bosc expelled from Canada were begun in London by Ambassador Hay. The two were arrested in Montreal in a civil suit brought by Detective Kellert.

The Bank of Spain, it is said, has guaranteed a new Spanish loan of $200,000,000.

Advices from Mole St. Nicholas state that a combat between three Spanish and four American warships took place off the coast of Hayti. The American warships are said to have withdrawn. It is suspected that the Spanish ships encountered were part of the Cadiz fleet.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Furror is reported to have been sunk in the harbor of Santiago.

Late dispatches show that Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson originated the plan of blocking the Santiago channel with the collier Merrimac, and for that reason was selected to command the expedition. He and his seven associates are prisoners of the Spanish.

General Merritt expects to start the second expedition to the Philippines this week, with about 5,000 troops, on five transports. W. J. Bryan's Nebraska regiment will go with a later expedition.

A dispatch which the Spanish censor allowed to come from Madrid says that a squadron of Spanish warships passed Madagascar recently, heading for Manila.

The gunboat Marietta arrived at Key West, and the Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, is expected shortly at Newport News.

A big rainstorm did much damage in Minnesota, washing away the tracks of a railroad and wrecking many small buildings.

The price of silver in New York rose somewhat, in response to the large purchases of that metal made by Spain.

Detective Kellert, accused of stealing a letter from Senor Carranza, in Montreal, was on the witness stand and proved that he could not have been in Carranza's house at the time alleged.

Among the many expenses borne by railroad companies the ice bill figures quite prominently. For instance, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad it is expected it will take over 50,000 tons of ice this year to meet the requirements of the service. The greater portion is used in connection with perishable goods; the balance in the passenger train service. A great deal of this ice is put up by the company in its own ice houses, but as the past winter has been so warm a very large proportion will have to be purchased.

At Kossuth, Ohio, indignant citizens stripped a man naked, coated him with axle grease and hanged him up by the keels and would not let him down until he had cheered three times for Uncle Sam and the Stars and Stripes.

The cause of his punishment was his saying that if the United States and Germany got into war he would go to Germany and fight against America.

Pardoe, Mercer county, Pa., citizens raised an American flag Saturday with imposing ceremonies. Sunday morning it was found trampled in the mud. Several men who were thought to be disloyal were accused of the act when a fight resulted and several were shot.

Two of the men, George Davis and John Banks, it is thought will die. Deputies have been sent to the village to quell further trouble.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Cotton is exported from China.

There are 6,000 union bakers.

Union brewers number 13,500.

Spain has seventy-eight woman physicians.

England buys flowers of France.

American desks go to Germany.

Havana has 400 idle cigar factories.

The union label has supplanted the boycott.

Denver cooks may strike for a six-day week.

New York has 1,000 union marine engineers.

New York stone masons get $3.60 for eight hours.

Denver has a Direct Legislation League.

Boilermakers have 200 unions, 5,000 members.

New York Hebrew egg handlers have organized.

Long Island City carpenters won the eight-hour day.

Peoria, Ill., sugar refiners struck for 15 cents an hour.

West Bend, Wis., buttonmakers won a strike for higher wages.

Frisco barbers have joined the crusade against schools for barbers.

United Mine workers decided against establishing a defense fund.

Cleveland barbers want their employers' shops closed on Sunday.

Knights of Labor has 25,000 members in Greater New York and Jersey City.

Paterson, N. J., cigarmakers have formed unions of horseshoers and brewers.

Very few Brooklyn carpet stores are open after 6 P. M., except on Mondays and Saturdays.

"A bill for the regulation of the art of barbering" is to be submitted to the Colorado Legislature.

Fall River Central Labor Union does not believe that policemen should be pensioned.

Chicago has notified a company that makes desks for the city that only union labor is to be employed.

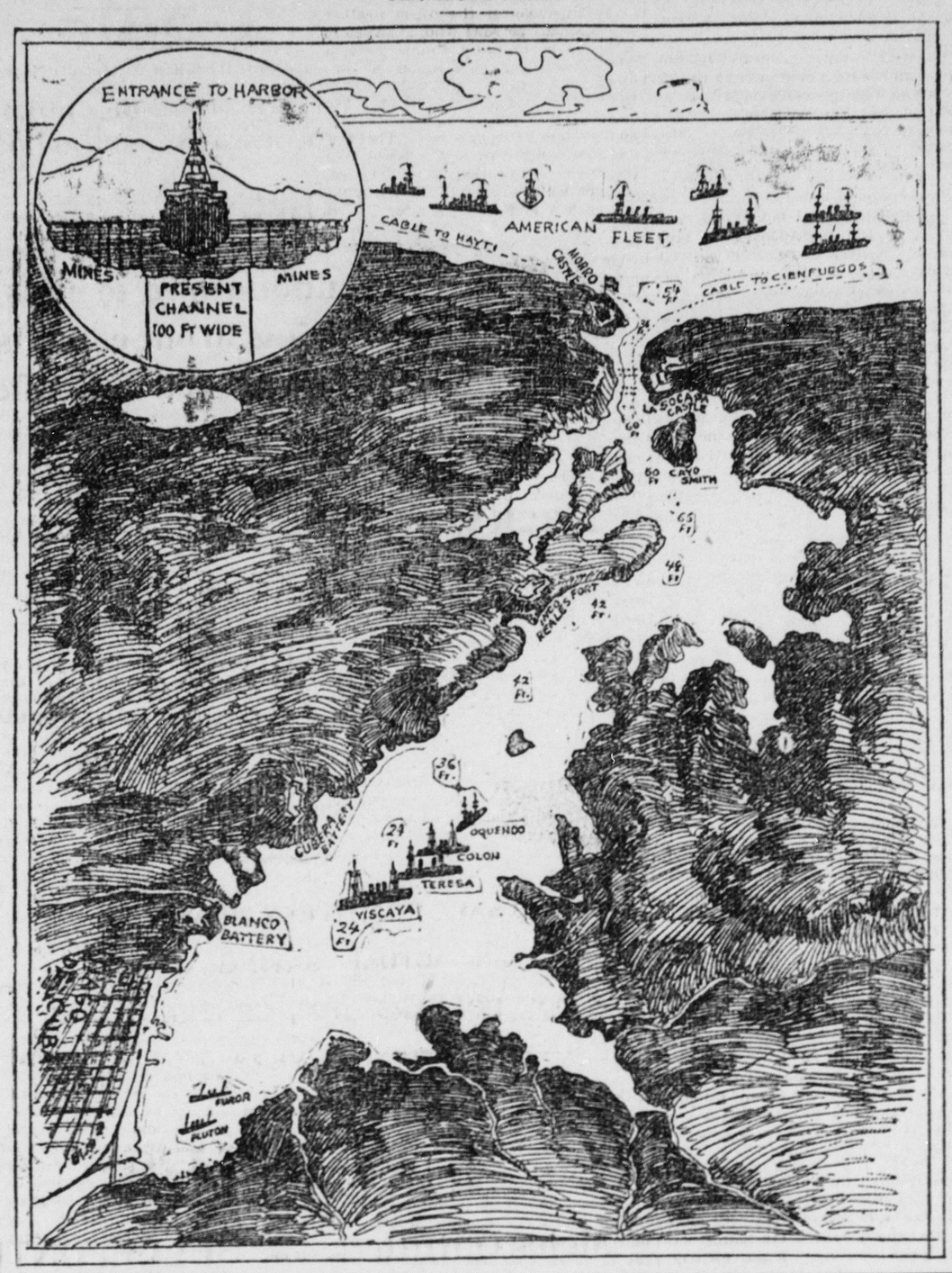
The International Brotherhood of Bookmakers has appropriated $1,000 for the movement for the nine-hour work-day.

Jersey City non-union compositors struck because their boss wouldn't discharge a girl compositor. Then they joined the union.

New York hoisting engineers were conceded the eight-hour day, but the machine stone workers' battle has been suspended for a year.

Premiums are awarded employes of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Pacific Railroad for "freedom from accidents," &c.

A GLIMPSE OF SANTIAGO HARBOR, SHOWING THE POSITION OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S AND CERVERA'S FLEET.



THREW THE TOWN IN PANIC.

Fire From Warships Before Caimanera Was Accurate.

At half-past five Wednesday morning five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment on the fortifications of the town of Caimanera. There was a hail of bombs in the bay, striking and demolishing many houses beyond the fortifications.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire from the warships did not slacken for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed, and a great majority of the shots proved effective.

The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper. It is supposed that later they fled from that position also, with the residents of the town.

The Americans forced the entrance of the bay of Guantanamo, and, according to the latest advices from Caimanera, it was expected that they would make an effort to land forces. Measures to prevent a landing, if possible, have been taken by the Spaniards. The American fleet was still maintaining its position at last reports.

The Spanish at Santiago and Caimanera are preparing for a final desperate struggle. They are determined to resist the assault of the Americans to the last extremity. The commander of the district issued orders to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans.

Cable communication with Cuba, which had been interrupted, is partly restored, but it is still irregular.

The bombardment destroyed a house which sheltered the shore connections of the French cable line at Caimanera. The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimanera and the town of Caimanera with Santiago were cut. It is also believed that the cable leading out of Santiago is cut. Even before the cables in Guantanamo bay had been injured so that they could not be worked, the operators at the Caimanera station were forced to flee by the fire of the American warships.

Caimanera is a fort of Cuba on the Cumberland harbor, or Bay of Guantanamo. It is connected by railway with Guantanamo, fifteen miles distant, of which place it is the port. Vessels of any draught can enter the harbor, and those of fourteen feet can lie at the wharf and receive their lading from the railway cars.

The town of Guantanamo is surrounded by coffee and sugar estates. It is about 40 miles east of Santiago.

CAPTAIN GRIDLEY'S BODY.

To Be Cremated at Yokohama and Ashes Brought to America.

After much cabling, the Navy Department has finally received information from Surgeon Anderson, in charge of the United States Hospital at Yokohama, that the remains of Captain Gridley, after being embalmed and delivered on board the Coptic, which sails for San Francisco, had been finally delivered to Mr. Copman for cremation, in accordance with request of Captain Gridley's widow. The department was unable to insure the cremation of Captain Gridley's remains in time to sail on the Coptic, and, as nothing is known of the sailing hours, it is presumed that the ashes will not come on the Coptic, but on the next steamer, which sails two weeks hence. Prominent naval officers, including many on duty in the department, believe that the ashes will receive burial at Arlington, in the conspicuous section assigned to the remains of army and naval officers. As Captain Gridley was one of the first martyrs of the present war, it is certain that his remains would be assigned a conspicuous position, probably near the monument of Admiral Porter.

WARSHIPS SEEN OFF CUBA.

Alleged Spanish Fleet Sighted by an American Gunboat.

Officers of a monitor, which arrived at Key West from Havana, confirm the announcement that four strange warships, presumably Spanish, had been sighted by an American scout ship, off the northern coast of Cuba, near the eastern extremity of the the island. It is conjectured that their intention is either to break the Havana blockade or intercept some of Shafter's transports.

The monitor's officers state that one of our small auxiliary boats spoken off Havana and just arrived from Cardenas, stated that a scout had seen four strange warships at St. Nicholas channel steaming westward.

The monitor's Captain instructed the auxiliary then to report the matter to Commodore Watson, on the Havana station. The flagship was then nearby, and the order was carried into effect at once.

The monitor was shortly signalled from the flagship to proceed without delay. She came into Key West just after noon, and brought dispatches from Commodore Watson to Commodore Remey.

Officers on board have seen no Spanish vessels, but are inclined to believe the auxiliary's report. When the auxiliary sighted the strangers darkness was falling, and she was unable to distinguish clearly, but affirm that the boats were white, with yellow funnels. One had fighting tops.

When signaled, the largest showed three colored lights, then put out all. As nearly as could be distinguished, the Spanish squadron was made up of a first class cruiser, two second class, and a torpedo-boat destroyer.

Some of the naval men at Key West believe the first-class cruiser and the destroyer are a detachment of Cervera's fleet, commanded by Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, although it was generally believed that all four of Cervera's big ships were at Santiago. The other two might be the Isabel II. and one of the other small Spanish ships which have been hovering around Porto Rico.

SPAIN WON'T LIKE THIS.

Government Will Raise the Warships Sunk in Manila Harbor.

The United States government will raise the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila harbor by Admiral Dewey's gunners. Three San Francisco firms—T. P. Whitelaw & Sons, A. Woodside & Co., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—will be called on for bids for undertaking the work.

The President to Urge Annexation.

A Washington special says:—The President has in contemplation, according to a Senator who was in consultation with him the submission of a special message to the two houses of Congress calling for immediate annexation of Hawaii as a military necessity. According to this Senator the message will be delayed for a few days to await action that may be taken by Speaker Reed and the committee on rules, but it is very likely to go in with as little delay as possible, possibly early next week. The purport of the message is a special plea for favorable action, calling attention to the strategic importance of the islands.

Suspended From Duty For Three Years.

A Washington special says: Acting Secretary Allen has approved the sentence in the case of the court-martial which passed upon the charges against Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal. The officer was found guilty of negligence in connection with the construction of the big dry dock in the New York navy yard, and was sentenced to suspension from duty for three years on furlough pay. Nine of the ten members of the court martial recommended the exercise of clemency, but the department disregarded this recommendation.

WORK ON NEW SHIPS.

Several Torpedo-boats Are Nearly Completed—The Big Battle-ships.

A Washington special says steady progress is making upon the ships under construction by the government at the several naval yards, as revealed by the monthly report from the various yards to Chief Constructor Hichborn. On the battle-ships, the Newport News people are ahead, having the Kearsarge and Kentucky 59 per cent. advanced toward completion, and the Illinois, 46 per cent. Cramp & Sons report the Alabama 53 per cent. along, and the Union Iron Iron Works have progressed 38 per cent. with the Wisconsin. Ten torpedo-boats are now actually under construction, and have been completed to the following extent:

The Rowan, 28-knotter, building at Moran Bros., Seattle, 98.5 per cent.

The Dahlgren, 30-knotter, building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 73 per cent.

The T. A. M. Craven, 30-knotter, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 59 per cent.

The Farragut, 30-knotter, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, 80 per cent.

The Davis and Fox, 22.5 knotters, Wolk & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., 88 and 82 per cent. respectively.

The Mackenzie, 20-knotter, Charles Hillman, Philadelphia, 92 per cent.

The Stringham, 30-knotter, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., 28 per cent.

The Goldsborough, 30-knotter, Wolf & Zwicker, 7 per cent.

The Bailey, 30-knotter, Gas Engine and Power Company, New Jersey, 2 1-2 per cent.

"BALAKLAVA OVER AGAIN."

Schley Did Not Think it Possible for One of Hobson's Men to Escape.

Commodore Schley paid a beautiful tribute to the valor of Lieutenant Hobson and the gallant crew of the collier Merrimac, as he sat out on the after-deck of the flagship Brooklyn, lying five miles off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday afternoon. Pointing toward the gray walls of Morro Castle, where Hobson and his brave men were incarcerated, the commodore said:

"History does not record an act of finer heroism than that of the gallant men who are prisoners over there. I watched the Merrimac as she made her way to the entrance of the harbor, and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell upon those devoted men. I did not think it was possible one of them could have gone through it alive.

"They went into the jaws of death. It was Balaklava over again without the means of defense which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope without the power to cut his way out. But fortune once more favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will live as long as the heroes of the world are remembered."

Admiral Sampson is anxious to bring about the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant companions. The admiral sent the Vixen with a flag of truce to the entrance of the harbor, offering to exchange for the lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize of the Marblehead, off Cienfuegos. Admiral Cervera sent word that he was powerless to act. He referred the case to the military governor, and the latter in turn referred it to Captain-General Blanco. A long delay is probable. Lieutenant Hobson and his men were not injured in the recent bombardment.

Queen Regent in Ill Health.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily News says:

"The Queen Regent is said to be in ill health. She hardly ever appears in public, though she drives daily in the Wilderness behind the palace."

SILENCED THE GUNS.

Santiago's Big Batteries So Badly Damaged as to Be Almost Useless.

DELAY FOR TROOPS LIKELY.

Bombardment Lasted Three Hours, the Fleet Forming in Two Columns and Maintaining Fixed Stations--Spanish Gunnery Was Ineffective, and Indications Are that the Artillerists Fled From Their Guns--Morro Castle Not Fired on, But Was Hit by Stray Shots--Two Forts Destroyed.

A Washington special says:—The Navy Department received this dispatch from Admiral Sampson:

"Secretary of the Navy—Bombarded forts at Santiago 7.30 to 10 A. M. June 6th. Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards.

(Signed) SAMPSON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (via Kingston, Jamaica.) Special.—The American fleet Monday morning engaged the Spanish batteries, defending the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, and after a three hours' bombardment silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed some earthworks and rendered the Estrella and Cave batteries, two of the principal fortifications, useless.

The first line of the fleet formed in double column, six miles off Morro Castle, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and steamed slowly to a position three thousand yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts. Then it turned westward. This line was commanded by Commodore Schley.

The second line, the New York leading, with New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon, following in the order named, turned eastward. It was commanded by Admiral Sampson.

The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank.

The line, headed by the New York, attacked the new earthworks near Morro Castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore.

The Spanish batteries remained silent for some time. It is doubtful if the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain.

Iowa Opens With a Center Shot.

Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shell which struck the base of the Estrella battery and tore up part of the works. Soon firing began from both Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works.

The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was poor and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no maneuvering of the fleet at first, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily.

The squadrons were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hilltops, nevertheless their firing was excellent.

Orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American Admiral had been informed that Lieutenant Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac were confined there. In spite of this several stray shots damaged Morro Castle.

Commodore Schley's line finally moved closer in shore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing many of them.

While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries, the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small in-shore battery opposite them, raining rapid fire shots upon it and quickly putting the battery out of the fight.

The Brooklyn approached within eight hundred yards of the shore, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fort was burning and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement.

The New York and the New Orleans silenced the Cave battery in quick order and then shelled the earthworks higher up. Later the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired.

A short time after 9 o'clock the warships turned in order to permit the use of their port batteries. The firing then became a long reverberating crash of thunder, and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns there.

The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased entirely, and Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease-firing" signal.

Generally, the fire of the fleet was destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces, and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable if they will ever be able to do any effective work during the war.

After the fleet had retired the Spaniards returned to some of their guns and sent twelve shells after the fleet. But no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the collier Justin.

Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit and no Americans were injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns their loss must have been heavy.

CAPT. PHILIP NOT KILLED.

Report as to the Captain of the Texas is Denied in Washington.

A cable dispatch from Madrid states that in the course of the recent cannonading at Santiago de Cuba Captain Philip, of the United States battle ship Texas, was killed by a Spanish shell. There is nothing in other dispatches from West Indian waters to substantiate this report.

Washington reports coming from Spanish sources and apparently originating in Madrid, have stated that Captain Philip, of the Texas, had been killed by a shell shot by the Spaniards. The President said that the report was undoubtedly untrue, as Admiral Sampson's official report stated that there were no casualties.

At the Navy Department indignation is felt at the report of Captain Philip's death, the department saying that it is calculated to alarm his family and friends needlessly.

The New York Herald has the following from Washington: Although it is known here that Major-General Shafter has embarked 15,000 men at Tampa, and that another division will be embarked immediately, it is not improbable that the expedition will be delayed at Key West a day or two until a convoy of strong naval vessels is provided for the troops. There are rumors that several unknown Spanish warships are near the coast of Cuba.

Secretary Alger received a long dispatch from General Shafter advising him of all the details connected with the departure of the army.

It is the intention of the War Department to establish a line of transports between Tampa and the place of landing near Santiago, de Cuba. Fresh provisions for the men will be sent from the United States every two or three days. The commissary-general still has at Tampa 3,500,000 rations.

The army, unless met by some unexpected reverse, will land in Cuba this week, and a junction will be made with the insurgents under General Garcia. The landing of the troops will be protected by the guns of the American fleet.

The insurgent forces at present have complete control of several of the most advantageous points near Santiago for an attack upon that place. These strongholds will be occupied by the American troops as soon as possible after landing, and signals will be exchanged between Major-General Shafter and Admiral Sampson.

A fierce bombardment of the Spanish fleet and the City of Santiago will be made by the combined land and naval forces. It is confidently expected that the Spanish admiral will not be able for any great length of time to withstand this double attack, and will finally see that his best policy is to surrender. It is feared that before Admiral Cervera surrenders he will blow up his ships and thus prevent them from being of any use to the United States.

No official statement has yet been made as to the regiments included in the Tampa expedition, but I understand that General Shafter now has under his command about 20,000 men, leaving about 25,000 soldiers still at Tampa. The Santiago expedition, I also understand, is made up of regulars, with the exception of Colonel Woods' "Rough Riders" and the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. This is believed to be an exact statement of the troops included in the expedition:

Regular Infantry—First, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth regiments.

Regular Cavalry—First, second, third, fifth, sixth, ninth and tenth.

Other Regular Troops—Ten light batteries, aggregating 763 men; two companies of engineers, 205 men; a single detachment of 41 men and four heavy batteries of 250 men.

Volunteers—Colonel Woods' regiment and the Seventy-first New York.

ARMY FOR PORTO RICO.

A Smaller Force Will Be Sent Because the Spanish Strength There is Small.

The New York Herald has the following from Washington: The question of the expedition to Porto Rico has become perceptibly more interesting since the return here of Capt. Henry H. Whitney from his perilous scouting tour through that island. Promotion awaited him from a second lieutenancy, and it is now even eagerly suggested in army circles that he will be among the leaders of the Porto Rico expedition.

That the nature of Captain Whitney's representations to the department will considerably decrease the number of troops hitherto designed for Porto Rico is beyond question. The War Department, I am informed, has been calculating upon at least 15,000 Spanish troops in Porto Rico. The representations of Captain Whitney cut this figure down to something like 4,000, 2,000 of whom are volunteers, and considered to be only lukewarm in loyalty to Spain.

Since last April Captain Whitney, under clever disguises, has been daringly making investigations of troops and vantage points, and the result of these investigations have been laid before Secretary Alger and the President.

Meanwhile the formation of the Porto Rican expedition goes forward. Inspectors are now at Fernandina looking over the fitness of the place as an embarking point. There report will be promptly forthcoming.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn said that four troopships, the City of Macon, the Gate City, the Louisiana and the Comanche, should be by this time off Fernandina. Mr. Meiklejohn had no reason to change his opinion that the expedition would embark from Fernandina, "yet," he added, "an adverse report by the inspectors might possibly change this plan."

A PROTECTORATE AT MANILA.

Filipinos at Singapore Wish for Freedom Under American Guardianship.

The Singapore correspondent of the London Times, says:

"The Filipinos in Singapore serenaded the United States consul-general, Mr. E. Spencer Pratt. Before the serenade they presented to him an address, thanking him for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey, congratulating Admiral Dewey and expressing a desire for the establishment of a native government under American protection.

"The spokesman deprecated a restoration of the islands to Spain or their transfer to any power, and expressed his confidence that the natives would prove their ability to govern themselves. The Filipinos then gave cheers for America, England and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Pratt responded, and presented to the spokesman an American flag amid great enthusiasm."

BATTLESHIP AND TORPEDO BOAT.

Smooth and lean—they have stripped her clean
Down to her leering guns.
A-weather and lee she smashes the sea
With her weight of ten thousand tons,
From bow to stern her watches turn
The beams of her searching suns.

A-wash, half-drowned, we speed a-round
To beat the veering light,
For she must see ere her fangs are free
That she may begin to bite,
And we laugh where we lie, at the blundering eye
That misses us in the night.

They have freighted her with five hundred men;
She is fierce with rifled guns;
But she cannot mark as she rolls in the dark,
The death that comes and runs.
We flit as a mist wreath on the sea,
And ere her topmen leap
We have struck and fled and the riven dead
Are sucked in the whirling deep.

With the Price of Blood.

A Mexican Woman's Dark Deed.

Sola Vejar, simple child of a guileless race, believed in her very soul that wealth would outweigh in the heart of Antonio Mascavel the beauty of Refugio Garfias, great and renowned though that might be. Therefore, and for this only, did she sigh for riches and hate poverty with which Providence had seen fit to curse her. For Sola was not beautiful, save for the beauty that some find in a firm chin and a powerful mouth, a wide forehead and deep eyes overset with mighty brows—which may have their charm for the student of his kind, but not for a lover, and, least of all, for a Mexican lover.

Antonio Mascavel preferred the type of Refugio—small-featured, red-lipped, soft-eyed, graceful, and lovely as a dark venus. And his opinion was also that of the surrounding country, of the city of Los Angeles, and the mission of San Gabriel. The fame of the daughter of Garfias had spread even among the Americans, and when strangers asked to be shown a beautiful Mexican, they were taken to the home of Garfias, upon the outskirts of Sonora town. So it may be supposed that Refugio had lovers. They came from far and near, and from every rank of California life. There was an American whose fortune was vast and as generously spent as fortunes were in the early fifties; there was an Englishman with a determination to have her at any cost, even at that of a few lives—a tendency of character which accounted for his presence in the States and for his expatriation; there were innumerable Mexicans, ranchers, shop-keepers, desperadoes, and gamblers. All followed tamely and suppliantly in Refugio's train.

But she loved only Mascavel. She admitted it at last to Senor Garfias, when that wiry little creature demanded that she make a choice. The senor was aghast. The possibility of it had not occurred to him.

"Antonio Mascavel!" he said. "But you do not know him."

Refugio nodded her little head. "Yes, she said.

Of this Senor Garfias became gradually aware after he had protested for hours and days, and after finding that despite his prohibitions, despite close supervision, his fair daughter and Mascavel were in constant communication.

Then he hunted up Antonio himself, and he pleaded with him, courteously and respectfully, for Mascavel was a big man and a desperate one. But he, too, answered that he loved and when all was said and done, it had gone no farther than this, that they both loved, and that wisdom might stand aside.

Garfias went with his baffled hopes to Senor Vejar—the brother of Sola. The house of Vejar—a two-roomed adobe which had never been whitewashed—stood several hundred yards further north along the road than that of Garfias. It was the last one before the open country, and had no neighbors.

Senor Vejar was much younger than Garfias. He had the same mighty brow and powerful mouth that made his sister hideous to a race that loves all things gentle and gracious. He was one of those who pined for Refugio, but her father did not know this. So he told him the whole story of his twarted will and plans, and implored advice as he made a cigarette.

"If it were not for the cursed laws of the Gringoes; if things were as they were in my youth, I could force my own daughter to marry the man I pleased," he said.

Vejar shook his head. "You cannot do that," he answered.

"What, then, shall I do?" Garfias was moved to the point of tears. They hung on his long black lashes and dropped on his old blue overalls.

The situation was too complicated to be set straight in a moment. It was not simplified by Vejar's having his own suit and chances to consider. "I cannot advise you at once," he said; "I will think and will help you, if I can, in the morning." He took counsel with his sister when Garfias had ridden away.

"Oh!" snarled Sola, "the love of Antonio! A thousand dollars would bury it so deep that it would never rise again."

"Yet," said her brother, not understanding women, "you would be glad to have it."

The deep eyes shone. She shrugged her shoulders. "Yes, I would be glad to have it. And I could have it for a thousand dollars—perhaps less."

"At that cost you must be content to go without it. What advice shall I give to Don Garfias?"

"How should I know? Let him see to his own troubles, and be glad that your sister is not so beautiful that you have no peace because of her."

It was long after dark when a horse stopped at Vejar's adobe. Vejar had been asleep. He jumped up and went to the door. He had his finger on the trigger of his revolver. A man stood under the broken-down ramada. Before he spoke, the Mexican had seen by the moonlight that he was a Gringo. They talked together in low tones until Sola joined them, rubbing her eyes and moving noiselessly with her bare feet across the dirt floor.

"This man," said her brother, "is an American. He says he has ridden all day to get into Los Angeles before night, but his horse went lame. It is so bad now that he can go no further, and he wishes to stay here until morning."

"Let him stay," said Sola, not too graciously. "He can have my bed. I cannot sleep."

Vejar grunted in much contempt. "Mascavel does not lie awake for you," he said.

Sola made no answer. She accepted the fact. She put the American upon the blanket covered willow boughs that she called her bed. Her brother tied the horse beside his own in the roofless adobe workhouse, and fed it some day. He did nothing for its lame foot. The suffering of a dumb animal is a matter of pure indifference to a Mexican, when it is not cause for laughter.

The American was a mere youth. Sola saw that when the patch of moonlight finally worked around to where she sat upon the floor, leaning against the wall, and went near to see if he were breathing. It seemed that he slept very lightly, for he started up, with his left hand upon his belt and his right hand upon his revolver.

"You were so still I thought you might be dead," said Sola, in her deep, placid voice, full of the Indian sweetness of sound. He took his hand from the weapon and lay back shamefacedly. It was only a woman, a thick-set, lazy, good-hearted Mexican. He had not been able to see her face, and he did not know that the comfortless pallet was her bed. He turned on it and fell asleep again. But Sola sat thinking. Long after her brother was dreaming in the next room she crouched, looking into the darkness, with her great, wide eyes—seeing nothing. And in her brain ran the clink of the coins as the young Gringo had put his hand to his belt. There was a purpose in her unflinching mind. That she debated it therein was due only to her uncertainty as to how many coins had clinked, as to whether there were enough to buy Antonio Mascavel. Five hundred dollars would do it—for a time. After that he might kill her; or he might let her live and go away with Refugio—which would be worse. He was a gambler through and through, and none the less so because of being luckless A few hundred dollars in actual cash would present to him unlimited possibilities of the wealth that it might win. And there is always the poor chance, in a woman's mind, that the man may learn to love as she loves. He might forget Refugio; or she might marry some one else.

She went slipping across the earthen floor and groped in a corner behind a string of chiles. Her hand came out from the shadow holding a knife that gleamed as she moved back through the strip of moonlight and toward the willow-bough pallet where the incautious youth lay, sleeping heavily now.

Fifteen minutes later she went into the room where her brother lay upon a bed like her own. She roused him with her bare foot. He turned with a sleepy grunt.

"Get up and come here," she said. She was not a capricious creature. It was her way to do little, but that in dogged earnest. So Vejar sprang up and went with her. She stopped beside the bed and pointed down to the body.

"I have killed him," she said.

Vejar made no answer. He did not understand.

"I have killed him," she repeated. "You take him away and bury him."

It flashed upon Vejar that what his sister said was true. He was frightened. He dropped down beside the body and dragged it into the streak of moon light.

"Take care," Sola warned him; "if there is blood on the floor it can be seen. I can burn the blanket that is on the bed; and no one saw him come."

Vejar let the body fall, and stood up facing her. She could see the dreadful light in his eyes, but she did not care.

"You can turn his horse loose and it will never be known," she said indifferently. "He had money. There is eight hundred dollars. I have counted it. Antonio will marry me for that."

Vejar struck her down with a blow on the breast. She sat upon the floor as quietly as if she were basking in the sun, dreaming the eternal Mexican dreams

"If you hit me again I shall say that you did it. They would believe me."

Vejar stood thinking, with the body and the woman at his feet. He knew that she was right. The Gringoes would believe a woman. It was the custom of the fools. She held his life in her hard, broad hands, and she would give it for the sake of the soft-eyed gambler as calmly, as relentlessly as she had given that of the boy between them.

He carried the body out and buried it before dawn, far from the adobe, and so skillfully that there were no traces of the spot. Then he turned the lame horse loose, and it wandered into the town.

For the sake of the forty gold pieces that were Sola Vejar's dowry that she had come by, he did not ask how—nor care—that conjured up visions of limitless wealth to be won, Antonio Mascavel consented to take her and let the ungilded beauty of Refugio Garfias go.

Many Americans disappeared in those days, and were never accounted for. It was so with the one who had started from the San Fernando district to Los Angeles, foolishly carrying a large amount of gold in his belt—some said more than a thousand dollars. The sheriff and a posse searched and did not find him; that was all.

Antonio lived with Sola for a year, and she was happy—though no fault of his. His luck turned, and he won, with her nest egg, the fortune he had dreamed of. Having done so, he went across the border.

For a long time Sola mourned, sullenly and deeply; then—Vejar having been killed at a round-up by an enraged steer—she took up her abode with Refugio, and became a devoted and patient nurse to her children.

For Refugio had married the rich American, and had long since forgiven the defection of Mascavel and the woman who had caused it.—Gwendolen Overton, in the Argonaut.

DINNER IN HAREM.

Two Items on the Menu Were a Calf and a Kid Roasted Whole.

Mrs. Ramsay, who accompanied her husband on his archaeological tour in Asia Minor, once spent a whole day in a harem. She describes the incidents of her visit in her book, "Every-Day Life in Turkey," from which we condense the description of the Turkish dinner. The ladies of the house, the mother of the master and his two wives, warmly welcomed the stranger and introduced her to several guests. Coffee and cigarettes and slices of melon were handed round shortly after. Then, it being noon, two of the older ladies veiled themselves, and on prayer carpets spread toward Mecca, spent a quarter of an hour in devotion, while the other ladies smoked, laughed and chatted. Some of the women went into the garden, where they romped like schoolgirls at hide and seek.

At four o'clock preparations began for dinner by putting a table cloth of patchwork under the table and placing on it a four legged stool turned upside down. Upon it was laid a large, round metal tray three feet in diameter, round the edge of which was piled bread. A basin, ewer and napkins were carried to the guests that they might wash their hands and several of the more devout, calling for prayer carpets and veils, said their prayers before dining.

Pillows were placed round the table and the guests took their places, sitting Turkish fashion. A narrow napkin, many yards in length and with embroidered borders, encircled the table, lying in loose folds on the knees of the diners.

The first course, served in the earthenware pot in which it had been cooked, was called pishmish, and was composed of rice, onions, sour milk, cheese and fat. The pot was placed in the middle of the table, and all the guests supped as much as they wanted with neat black wooden spoons with colored beads set in their handles.

The second course was a calf—entire from head to hoof—boiled until the bones fell out, and smothered in a mass of finely shredded garlic. It was eaten with the fingers of the right hand—the tips of two fingers and the thumb. What remained of the second course—a little garlic and the bones—was removed, and a huge cream tart was placed on the table. The flaky pastry and the fragrant, rich cream having been eaten, the dish that had contained the cream was replaced by another piled with dolmaches—a mixture of minceмeat and rice wrapped in vine leaves.

That was succeeded by a great bowl of cherries cooked in honey and eaten with an ivory spoon. Mrs. Ramsay, although she had eaten to repletion, made a show of enjoying the sweet, lest her refusal should cause the removal of the dish untasted by hosts too polite to eat what their guest had declined.

A kid, roasted whole and stuffed with pistachio nuts, followed the cherries, and that was succeeded by another dish of sweets. Then came fowls, vegetables, meats and fruits and last of all a pilau.

"Now," said Mrs. Ramsay's left-hand neighbor, with a sigh and a smile, "if you are done, we may retire from the table." She had been done for three long hours, and with grunts and sighs all arose. The basin and ewer were again handed round, and then cigarettes and coffee.

A New and Popular Movement.

A movement originating among several leading Chicago business houses is attracting general attention. The National Parcel Post league is the name of a new organization formed to induce the government to establish a a system of transporting small packages of merchandise through the mails after the manner of the popular and profitable parcel-post system of Europe This movement will meet with public favor, and the political party that will give it hearty endorsement in its platform will be greatly strengthened. There is no reason why our post office department should not give to the public as great advantages as the European post office systems confer upon the people abroad, by extending the rates of cheaper letter postage to small packages of merchandise. The adoption of such a system would add enormously to the business of the stores in all the cities, great and small, and would give the people the benefit of competitive prices for most articles required for domestic consumption.—Leslie's Weekly.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

The Chief Characteristic of a Good Swimmer is a Slow Stroke.

"Just as soon as the warm weather sets in, many persons who, at the close of last summer, were able to swim a few strokes, will again somewhat timorously enter the water," writes Frank H. Vizetelly in an article on "The Simple Art of Swimming" in the Woman's Home Companion. "The majority will find this self-imposed task far more difficult than is anticipated. It is necessary to remind those who indulge in short, hurried strokes that one of the golden rules of swimming is move slowly and deliberately. Those who wish to become good swimmers must cultivate self-reliance, and they should always bear in mind that water itself has a sustaining power far greater than that of most liquids. The slow stroke is the very essence of good swimming. It enables the bather to inflate the lungs and thus unconsciously turn them temporarily into life-preservers. To move slowly is to get plenty of breathing time, and to get plenty of breathing time is to get plenty of strength to repeat the movements which propel the body through the water. Te second golden rule which the beginner sould school herself to remember is that the living human body is specifically lighter than water, and that, consequently, it does not necessarily sink therein. Confidence in the sustaining power of water is the only secret to swimming. The best way to convince the novice of the buoyancy of water is to let her wade out until the water comes up to her breast; but before doing this she should take care, when in shallow water, to immerse her whole body, so as to avoid the rush of blood to the head, from which many bathers suffer through neglecting to do this. With the water once on a level with the breast the bather should lie on her back and extend her arms out beyond her head, but not raised out of the water. This position makes breathing easy and counterbalances the weight of the legs. The bather should lie restfully and avoid stiffening the nether limbs. The hips should be rigid, the feet close together, but not out of the water, for if they were they would overbalance the weight of the head and carry it beneath the surface.

Schley under Farragut.

Commodore Schley is described as five feet nine inches in height, with blue eyes, a mustache and imperial, both gray; his hair is growing thin on top, but he artfully brushes it so as to hide the bald spot; he weighs about 170 pounds, is restless in manner, walking up and down and all around the person to whom he is talking; is modest in dress and democratic in all things. In the Civil War Schley had command of a gunboat under Admiral Farragut, and they tell this story to illustrate how he fights:

Farragut summoned him one morning, and, pointing to a Confederate fort said:

"Do you see that place, Schley? Go knock it to pieces."

Schley went, and was hammering the forts to bits when his Quartermaster rushed up to him and said:

"Captain, the Admiral has signalled us to stop and return to the fleet."

"To thunder with the signal! I won't see it," answered Schley.

He kept pounding away at the fort until it was in ruins. Then he returned to the fleet. Farragut was angry and summoned him. Before all the officers of the flagship he gave Schley a fierce dressing down for not obeying the recall signal.

"I didn't see it," protested Schley.

"You must have shut the eye that you put the glass to," said Farragut.

After again raking him fore and aft for his disobedience the Admiral took him into the cabin out of sight of the other officers and gave him one of the finest cigars in his locker.—Syracuse Standard.

Evil Rings of Feathers.

Witch wreaths have been steadily losing prestige since old colonial days, when witches were burned and old ladies of taciturn nature were supposed to take midnight rides upon long, rakish-looking broomsticks. The University of Pennsylvania, however, recently received a veritable witch wreath of the old sort. It was presented to the university by Dr. George B. Kline of Pittsburg.

The curiosity consists of a matted ring of chicken feathers, and is about three inches in diameter. It is common belief among ignorant residents of parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey that the witch wreath is an instrument of evil. The legend is that the wreaths form in pillows subjected to evil influences, and that a person sleeping on such a pillow will surely die. The superstitious put bibles under their pillows to prevent the evil circle from forming. The wreath presented to the university was found in the pillow of a resident of Pittsburg, who died while using the pillow.

Clerks Living Near By Come Late.

"One of the many peculiar things about departmental life," observed an old clerk, "is that the nearer the clerks, men or women, live to the department in which they are employed the more difficulty they seem to have to get to their offices in time in the morning. The trouble is that they seem so sure they will be on hand on time that they are never in a hurry, and the result is that they are frequently some minutes late and very seldom at their desks many minutes before the clock strikes. Four-fifths of the clerks probably reside in the city proper, the others living in the suburbs and suburban towns. The further away they live the more ginger they put in their movements, and they can be depended upon to appear at their desks some minutes before they are required to be there."—Washington Star.

OUR DEBT TO BUMBLE BEES.

The Part These Busy Workers Play in the Fertilization of Flowers.

Barney Hoskin Standish writes an article on "The Bumble Bee" for the St. Nicholas. Mr. Standish says: The work of the bumble bee in bringing about the cross-fertilization of flowers is as important as that of the honey bee, and these two stand at the head of the list of insects useful in this respect. Each has its flowers which it alone visits, but there are many flowers on neutral ground, visited by both. So we may say of the bumble bee, as of the honey bee, the more bumble bees the more seeds; the more seeds the more flowers—especially wild flowers, as the tall bell-flower, touch-me-not, Solomon's seal, gentian, Dutchmen's breeches and turtle head. But probably the most important work this insect does for agriculture is upon the fields of red clover. There is abundant proof that this plant will not produce seed without the co-operation of the bumble bee. It is impossible for the wind to bring about the fertilization of the seed, as it may do in the case of Indian corn, grain and some forest trees. The tube of red clover blossoms, too, is so long that other insects (including the honey bee) are not regular visitants.

Here is proof that this plant must have visits from the bumble bee. This insect is not a native of Australia and red clover failed to produce seeds there until bumble bees were imported. As soon as they became numerous the plant could be depended upon for seed. Again, the blossoms of the first crop of the "medium red clover" of our own country are just as perfect as those of the second crop, but there are too few bumble bees in the field, so early in the season, to produce fertilization; hence little or no seed in this crop. If bumble bees were sufficiently numerous there is no reason why much larger yields of clover seed might not be expected than at present.

Here is what a well-informed farmer says about it:

"It was formely thought that the world rested on the shoulders of Atlas. I can prove that its prosperity rests on the bumble bee. The world cannot prosper without the farmer's product. The farm will not be productive without clover. We cannot raise clover without seed, and we cannot have clover seed without the bumble bee, because it is this insect that carries the pollen from flower to flower, securing its development and continuance. Let us learn to know and to protect our friends."

Labor in China.

Aside from the fact that all the material used in the manufacture of fire crackers in China is native and produced where the crackers are made, and that transportation does not enter into the cost, the wonderful cheapness of manufacture is accounted for by the kind of labor used and the wages paid. The items of cost of plant and interest on it are eliminated by the fact that the crackers are made in the homes of the workmen and in the shops where they are sold. The hours are from six a. m. to 11 p. m., and there are seven working days in each week. Four-fifths of the crackers consumed in China are made by the families of those who sell them, these people, of course, receiving no wages. Of the paid work, a very large proportion is done by women and children who are paid by the piece. It is estimated that thirty women and ten men can make 100,000 crackers per day, for which work the women will receive five cents each and the men about seven cents each. An apprentice is bound for four years, and during that time receives only his board. At the end of that period he will receive, if he is a fairly good workman, 150 cash per day, or seven cents in United States money. An expert at the trade receives 200 cash per day, or ten cents gold.

Workmen at this trade receive about the average rate of wages paid here for common labor. The trade is considered unhealthy and dangerous, and therefore not desirable.—New York Times.

Hot Weather Cautions for Bathers.

Never enter the water when overheated; rest a little first, and cool off, but not enough to feel cold. Bathers should enter the water when the body is at a glow, not when it is in active or violent perspiration. Never enter the water with a headache; never do so with a full stomach. Nothing can be more dangerous to the system than to contravene these rules, and many have lost their lives by neglecting them. No one should enter the water immediately after dinner; none who wish to avoid the swimmer's bugbear, cramps, should enter it when suffering from acidity of the stomach. The best time for bathing is either before breakfast or between eleven and twelve in the forenoon. All who suffer from delicate constitutions should avoid bathing in the early morning.—Woman's Home Companion.

Sulphur Waters.

A well on Sanibel Island, Florida, which had always been fresh water, changed to sulphur water a few weeks after a windmill had been erected over it to utilize the water for irrigation purposes.—New York Journal.

Fishermen's Consciences

Buddhist fishermen in Siam justify their trade by declaring that they do not kill the fish, but only take them out of the water, whereupon the fish die a natural death.

NOW FOR A CLIMAX.

Santiago to Be Invested and Porto Rico Seized.

ARMY GOES FORWARD.

Military Plans to Be Consummated Without Delay.

DECISIVE ACTION NOW.

The Captain General of Cuba, as Well as the Spanish Admiral, is Helpless, and President McKinley Directs That the War Be Carried on Vigorously—American Flag to Be Planted at San Juan Before Any Overtures for Peace From Madrid Will Be Entertained by This Government.

A Washington special says:—This week is to see the climax of the war. Santiago and Porto Rico are to pass into the possession of the United States. Against both places a military and naval expedition of great force is to be directed, and before many days will come the news of two notable engagements. Both will be successful. On this point the President, who is especially interested in the immediate taking of Porto Rico, has no doubt whatever. He knows that at Santiago the Spanish fleet is helpless, and that at the same time the insurgents around the city are ready and waiting to cooperate with our army. The latter will land near Santiago, and will march overland to the rear of the Santiago fortifications, taking them by storm. It will be a great battle unless the Spaniards run away. About the same time a large section of Sampson's squadron will appear before San Juan, and with the aid of the troops, which will be landed from transports, the taking of that city will be commenced. As has been repeatedly stated, the President is anxious that Porto Rico shall be in possession of the United States before Spain actually sues for peace.

Information which is entitled to every credence indicates that the troops have not yet started, and for the good and sufficient reason that they are not ready. Reports which have reached the officials here show that the supplies which ought to have been delivered to the men days and weeks ago are still locked up in the freight cars, and the worst of it is that the officers whose business it is to distribute the supplies do not know in what cars the equipments are located. In some cases it has been necessary to force an entrance into the cars to learn the nature of their contents. Everything has been at sixes and sevens. Gen. Miles, who has been in Tampa long enough to discover the true situation of affairs, has found ample ground for the complaints which he has forwarded at great length to Washington. Gen. Shafter tells a similar tale, and altogether it looks as if confusion held full sway at Tampa.

The President Impatient.

The President, however, does not propose to endure any further delay. He has sent orders to Tampa directing that the troops be hastened to Santiago and Porto Rico. He has become as impatient as the rest of the country, and there is no doubt that under his urgent command, the movement will soon be under way. He is willing to wait until everything is ready, but he wants this point of readiness to be reached at once. Consequently, if troops have not started they will begin to go out very soon. There was undoubtedly a flurry at army headquarters in Tampa Sunday, after the receipt of the President's telegrams, and the beginning of the end may soon be expected.

The sinking of the Merrimac has changed the situation. It has not only made the immediate investiture of San Juan a possibility but it has rendered the aid of the army at Santiago a matter of absolute necessity. The Spanish fleet, which cannot get out of the harbor, is also safe from the assault of the American squadron on the outside. This being the case, the army will be compelled to land and attack the fortifications so that Admiral Cervera can be forced to surrender. It is possible that in the meantime Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley will indulge in a little more target practice at Morro Castle and Estrella battery, as well as at La Zocapa, on the eastern side of the harbor in order to render them useless. If these fortifications are destroyed, it is probable that our ships would move further up into the channel to the point where the Merrimac has been sunk, and will fire some shells over into Punta Gorda for the sake of making it interesting to the Spanish garrison located there. Beyond this, however, it cannot go. The rest of the work will have to be done by the army, which will consist of at least 15,000 men.

Cervera and Banco Helpless.

Some fear was expressed that it would be possible for the Spanish fleet to fire upon the fortifications after they have become occupied by American troops and thus work havoc among our forces. This possibility has been provided against. The army will carry mortors, which will throw shells directly upon the Spanish fleet from Cervera's squadron before it has an opportunity to do any damage. It is not expected that Cervera will be able to accomplish any harm whatever, especially as he has not an adequate force to land and hold the city. In short, the day of Cervera's usefulness to his country seems to have passed. He cannot even send in his resignation, for the cable that communicates between Santiago and Madrid has been cut.

Porto Rico For War Debt.

As for Spain suing for peace, it can only be said that the stories which have been current for a day or two are in the air with more persistency than ever. It would not be surprising if they were based on some sort of foundation, but that any actual steps have been taken is very unlikely. Spain knows, and all the powers know, that there is to be no peace until over Porto Rico floats the American flag and that it would be useless to ask for peace until that time. It is in the hope, however, that when Porto Rico has fallen Spain will surrender that the President is so anxious that the expedition against San Juan shall start as soon as possible. Porto Rico is to be the indemnity for the war. Its complete occupation may not be necessary, but that the flag shall float over a bit of its territory is the presidents determination.

Civil War Disabilities Removed.

The bill for the removal of all political disabilities arising from the civil war is now a law, President McKinley having formally approved it. Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, is its author. The law declares that "the disabilities imposed by section 3, fourteenth amendment, of the constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed."

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 16.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Patterns, Fashion Sheets, Glass of Fashion and Delineator, for July, now ready. I have made arrangements for furnishing my customers with "advance" patterns, that is patterns not shown in current Nos. of The Delineator. This has heretofore been possible only at largest city agencies.

FRUIT JARS.

3600 in stock, bought when snow was on the ground. The best Mason jar U or I ever saw. They are advancing in price. Can sell 'em to the man that made 'em at the price I charge you. Extra aluminum lids and first quality rubber rings at Racket prices.

China Annex Special.

24 sets Decorated Toilet Ware, 6 piece, $1.69. 9 piece, $2.00. 11 piece, $3.75. Big values.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Advance and Give the Countersign!

"Free Cuba" is the countersign to the American armies now. We are with them. Vive Cuba Libre!!

The pass word at our outer door is "FINE STOCK," and our COUNTER—sign is "LOW PRICES."

"Remember the Maine"--Store.

Wolf & Crawford.

LIGHTNING'S DEADLY SHOCK.

Mrs. Charles Rote of Near Bellefonte Badly Injured.

On Saturday afternoon a heavy thunder storm passed over Bellefonte, and during its progress the lighthing struck a tree beyond Bush Addition severely stunning several people in that vicinity.

The most severely injured was Mrs. Charles Rote who lives along the road leading to Roopsburg. She was at work putting down a carpet and had a tack hammer in her hand when the crash came. Neighbors hearing her fall rushed in and found her unconscious and prostrate on the floor.

Medical attendance was at once summoned. At first the doctors believed her case hopeless, but after an hours' hard work consciousness returned and hopes began to be entertained for her recovery. Her condition remained serious for some time but her recovery is now believed to be possibble, although her nervous system has received a severe shock.

The Seventeen Year Locust.

One brood of this insect is due in Pennsylvania this year and should be found around Philadelphia and in Dauphin, Lancaster, Northampton and Westmoreland counties. Exact places in the state where it will appear are not known, and if any person who finds it will report the fact to the State Zoologist, Departure of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., it will greatly aid in getting at the distribution of this brood in the state.

Three Sessions.

During the past two weeks the town council has held three sessions up to up to last Friday evening. The proceedings of each meeting the REPORTER has endeavored to give, but it has been utterly impossible to gain admittance the room to see the minute book. It seems our citizens must remain in the dark until a time when other means than a scaling ladder is is necessary to discover what has been done.

Will Meet in Bellefonte.

The State Teachers' Association will meet this year in Bellefonte, July 5, 6 and 7. A splendid program has been arranged by the Executive Committee and the meeting is expected to be the best in the history of the organization.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." For sale by Smith & Crawford.

PLANTED THE FORT MARKER.

A Patriotic Act by the Bellefonte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A long-neglected duty has been performed; the location of Potter's Indian Fort, built in 1777, has been preserved against threatened oblivion, by the action, on Thursday afternoon last, of Bellefonte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The actual site of Potter's Fort was known, only by tradition, to a few at this day, there never having been a record of its location in county or state archives, a singular neglect. As far back as forty years ago the editor of this paper sought information upon this matter from "the oldest inhabitants" who had seen and been refugees in this Fort and obtained of them incidents of interest connected with the historic spot as well as the site where it stood—all these evidences fixed it where now are the outbuildings on the north side of the farm house now belonging to General Taylor, of Mifflin county. The Fort site was 650 feet north of the Old Fort hotel, on an elevation, that an approach of Indians, on murder and rapine bent, might be watched. During an incursion of the red man, which was frequent, the settlers left their homes and found a refuge in the large stockade fort in the centre of which was a roomy house; what little live stock they had was also driven hither. The spring which furnished the water supply for the Fort, is about 12 rods to the east. An enclosed passage led from the Fort to this spring to prevent the Indians from cutting off the water supply.

When the Indians withdrew or were driven from the valley the settlers left the Fort and returned to their homes.

The following is a list of those present from Bellefonte Chapter:

Mrs. A. O. Furst, Regent.
" Frank McCoy.
" Ellis L. Orvis.
" George L. Potter.
" Ella H. Gephart.
" E. C. Atwood.
Miss Mary Thomas.
" Anna Shaffner.
" Eleanor Mitchell.
" Caroline Orvis.
" May Crider.
" Jane W. Furst.
Mrs. J. F. Alexander.
" Elizabeth Harris McClure, of Valley Forge Chapter.
Miss Lucy Potter.

Also the following gentlemen: Geo. L. Potter, Frank McCoy, Hon. A. O. Furst, Rev. F. F. Christine, John I. Potter, Fred. Kurtz, James H. Potter, J. F. Alexander.

The "marker" is a massive block of Vermont granite weighing 4800 lbs., an oblong shaft 5 feet high, and was placed upon a concrete foundation at a depth of 18 inches, leaving 3½ feet of the marker above ground. The polished side of the block faced due north, and bears this inscription:

"Erected June 9, 1898, Bellefonte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the Location of the old Indian Fort, known in 1777 as Potters Fort, which stood 650 feet north of this marker."

Mott, of the Bellefonte marble yard, procured the stone and planted it, the cost being $50.

When it was planted, at 5 p. m., the ladies sang the "Red, White and Blue," and the "Star Spangled Banner," a handsome bouquet, presented by Mrs. Fred Kurtz, was then placed on the top of the marker, when an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Christine, which closed the interesting ceremony, and all proceeded to the Old Fort Hotel dining room and partook of an elegant chicken and waffle banquet prepared for the occasion.

The location of the marker is in the centre of the junction of the Bellefonte & Lewistown and Old Fort & Youngmanstown turnpikes.

The Chapter, before leaving, in a body, with the invited guests, proceeded to the historic spring, and all partook of a refreshing drink of its sparkling water.

Business on a Big Scale.

A Millheim party, consisting of A. Walter, Adam Bartges, D. L. Zerby, W. L. Hosterman and A. E. Bartges, have organized a firm to go into business on a large scale. Their purpose is to style themselves "The Coburn Grain and Creamery Company," for the purpose of purchasing, storing and selling all kinds of grain, potatoes, hay, straw, vegetables, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses and poultry; all kinds of fruits, butter, eggs, cream and all farm products of every kind; lumber, bark, ties, salt, coal, seeds, fertilizers of every description, and all kinds of agricultural implements; and manufacturing and marketing butter and other products out of milk and cream.

This is a broad business platform and we wish it success.

Flag Raising.

There will be a flag raising at Pleasant Gap, Thursday, June 23d. The flag will be 50 by 90 feet in size and will be swung from mountain to mountain 250 feet long and will float in the mountain breeze 1500 feet above the earth. There will be a basket picnic at the same time and place and addresses will be made by Col. Spangler, W. C. Heinle, D. F. Fortney and others.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here today than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

DIED ON TUESDAY.

Miss Jane Porter Dies After a Short Illness.

On Tuesday afternoon at about four o'clock, Miss Jane Porter, a highly respected lady, died at the home of Mrs. Mary Odenkirk, at the station. Miss Porter has been in poor health for several months, from no special disease, but a general breaking down of her system; she was able to be about until within the last week, when she was confined to her bed, and sank rapidly until Tuesday evening about four o'clock, when she peacefully passed away, without apparently any suffering.

Miss Porter has made her home with the family of Mrs. Mary Odenkirk for many years, and was a lady respected by all who knew her, being of a kind and genial disposition, and will be greatly missed by her friends. A half sister, Mrs. Barr, residing at Boalsburg, is the only surviving member of the family.

Her age was about seventy-eight years. The funeral will take place tomorrow, Friday morning, at nine o'clock; services will be held at the house, Rev. F. F. Christine, of the Presbyterian church officiating. Interment will be made in the Centre Hill cemetery.

State Teachers to Meet at Bellefonte.

The State Teachers' Association will hold its forty-third annual session at Bellefonte on July 5, 6 and 7, and preparations are being made to give the many visitors expected a fitting reception. The Department of Public Instruction has arranged the programme of exercises.

At the first sessions on Tuesday David F. Fortney and Judge James A. Beaver will deliver addresses of welcome, and Supt. George W. Twitmyer will respond. A number of county and city superintendents will discuss school topics. In the evening Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, of Philadelphia, president of the association, will deliver his annual address.

Wednesday morning will be taken up by the reading of papers and discussions. In the afternoon the visitors will be given a free excursion to the State College, and a session will be held in the college chapel. Returning to Bellefonte in the evening the teachers will be addressed by Dr. George W. Atherton, president of the State College, and Gov. Hastings.

The subject of literature will be discussed at Thursday morning's session, and State Superintendent N. C. Schaffer will speak on "The Use and Abuse of the Memory." The afternoon will be devoted to the general consideration of music in the schools. There will be an illustration of kindergarten work by the Pittsburg & Allegheny Free Kindergarten Association.

School Board Organizes.

The school board met on Saturday evening and organized. J. S. Dauberman and George W. Ocker were the newly-elected officers sworn in. At the previous meeting the resignation of J. F. Alexander was laid before the board. He had two years yet to serve. Saturday evening E. M. Huyett was elected to fill the vacancy, and he has accepted.

The statement published for the year 1897 ending June 1st, shows the finances in an encouraging condition. There is a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $222.44. The collector has $80.-92 uncollected on his duplicate, which will place the borough over $300 to the good.

The board organized by electing W. O. Rearick President; John T. Lee, secretary, and W. W. Boob, treasurer.

There are a number of applicants who have filed their claims with the board as teachers for the coming term. These will be taken up later.

All in Knowing How.

The constitutionally lazy man suffers most this hot weather. He cannot find any temperature just right so he frets, sweats and swears more while hunting shade and fighting flies than do the rest of us toilers who neither fret, sweat nor swear more than is consistent with existing surroundings. There are acres of comfort and gallons of satisfaction in being able to accept with a pretty good grace those unpleasant things we cannot get away from.

Fell in the Ditch.

Monday evening about eleven o'clock some man in a cart, drove into the water ditch left open near the hotel. There was no danger light up, and the horse went plunging down into the hole. The man was thrown out. Fortunately for the borough, neither horse nor man sustained any injuries, and only by a small margin the borough has escaped a nice little bill for damages for some one's neglect.

Teachers Examination.

Co. Supt. Gramley is holding the annual teachers examination for Centre Hall and Potter township district, in the school building today. There is a large class to take the examination.

Death in Haines Township.

Mrs. Henry Rhinehart died on Sunday last, at her home near Woodward, after an illness of several months. She was an estimable lady and kind neighbor. Her age was about 64 years.

NET FISHING IS UNLAWFUL.

Important Opinion by Deputy Attorney General Reeder.

According to an opinion by Deputy Attorney General Reeder fishing with fyke nets is unlawful in the streams in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The opinion was given to W. E. Meehan, assistant secretary of the Pennsylvani fish commission, and decides as follows: First, it is unlawful to use any fyke or net or nets of any kind, or device made of cotton or flax twine or wire netting similar to a fyke net for the purpose of catching fish in any of the waters of the commonwealth. Second, suckers, eels and catfish may be caught in the open seasons in streams other than private trout streams, but the same cannot be done by means of any seine, fyke net or device as above described similar to fyke nets.

Colonel Reeder says in the same opinion that there is no method persons or corporations from emptying chemicals from their factories into streams for the simple reason that fish are thereby destroyed. "Such an act may be restrained," he adds, "where the act of the person or corporation becomes a public nuisance and a menace to the health of the people, but in that event it must be evidenced as a nuisance."

An opinion was also given that counties must pay $500 toward the wardens' expenses.

A "fyke net" is described as "a long bag net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass easily, without being able to return."

The Tusseyville Postoffice.

Our neighboring town across the valley, Tusseyville, is at present going through the throes and troubles of a postoffice squabble, the first it has experienced in its existence. Several months ago the Department closed the office. This action of the Department caused great inconvenience to the people in that vicinity, compelling them to go to Colyer and Potters Mills for their mail. Several weeks ago W. F. Rockey was recommended to the Department as postmaster in re-establishing the office. He is a Republican. The location of the office was granted by the Department. Rockey filed his bond and it was supposed that the office would be opened in a few days. The bond papers were sent in and the commission was expected in the necessary time required for the routine. Time passed and no commission came for Mr. Rockey. Without any reason being given by the Department Mr. Rockey's appointment was hung up and Mrs. Maggie Love was appointed. The change was recommended by Congressman Arnold. Most of the citizens were in favor of Mr. Rockey as postmaster, and when he was turned down by the trick of Arnold's, not very complimentary things are being said of our representative. He will get it in the neck with a vengeance from this vicinity should he again come before the people. The commission of Mrs. Love arrived this week and the office will be located in her house.

Rev. Dr. Potts Meets With a Frightful Accident.

On June 1st, while Rev. A. D. Potts, Ph. D., pastor of Petersburg and Water Street Lutheran churches, his wife and Miss Margaret Gueisler, were on their way to a funeral along a precipitous and dangerous river bank road, the horse frightened and backed the buggy and its occupants over a very steep embankment. The descent was about fifty or sixty feet among rocks and trees. The ladies escaped with some bruises but were badly frightened. Rev. Potts fared rather worse. Although he was severely injured, yet he is not seriously hurt.

There is not, perhaps, a more dangerous place near Petersburg than the road on which this accident occurred, and it is thought that the authorities will be asked to make good the loss sustained by Rev. Potts.—Monitor.

Rev. Potts moved from Centre Hall to Petersburg a few months ago.

Don't Bite.

Imposters are at work in the rural districts representing to farmers that they are in the employ of the government as "enrolling officers." The name of the farmer is enrolled and he is notified that he will have to go to the front. Those who do not desire to go are told that if a certain sum of money is paid substitutes can be provided. Of course it is a new swindling scheme. Uncle Sam is not yet compelling anybody to bear arms.

Ready for a Breaker.

The boro has been hauling the lime stone dug from the ditch for the water mains back on Hoffer street, where the stone are piled up until some future day when a breaker will be turned loose on the pile. Hauling them off the ditch will save quarrying when it is necessary again to repair the streets.

Public Sale.

J. R. Stewart will offer at public sale 20 head of Illinois horses, draft, driving, and general purpose, at Keller's Hotel, Bellefonte, Pa., Saturday, June 18th. Matched teams and drivers. Positively no underbidding.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man hor his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

Incomparable values are here always—not only the bargains noted below, but hundreds of others, such as should command your attention, will be found at The Star.

Arbuckles Coffee, per lb	10c
Banner Lye	10c
Headlight Oil, per gal	8c
Wire Nails, per lb	2½c
Nice Toilet Soap, per cake	1c
Dinner Buckets	25c
Table Oil Cloth, 1¼ yd. wide, per yd	12½c
Screen Doors, 3 ft. by 7 ft., fancy	$1.00 and 1.50
Clothes Baskets	35c
Brace and 5 Bits	75c
Oil Stove	75c
Brussel Carpet Sweeper, (Grand Rapid)	2.75

Two Specials for Saturday Only.

Ladies' Fancy Dress Shoe	$1.00
10 qt. Tin Bucket, a good one	5c

Any of above goods, at these prices, sold only for the money down.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow. pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

June Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

Sacrifice Millinery Sale!

Over One Thousand Ladies' Untrimmed Hats to be sold at but a fraction of original cost. Stock divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1.

Contains all Hats formerly sold at from 50 cents to $1.00.
Our price now is, - - - - - **25 CENTS.**

Lot No. 2.

Consists of all Hats formerly sold at from $1.00 to $1-75.
Our price now is, - - - - - **39 CENTS.**

We make this great concession in price because we want to sell them, and prefer making these low prices at a time when the people want to buy them, instead of waiting until the season is over, and everybody supplied.

Correspondingly Low Prices on Flowers, Ribbons, and other Necessary Trimmings.

All Hats trimmed free of charge during this great sale.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."